TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

BY W. E. GLADSTONE—MARCH, 1880.

Clearer than the note of trumpet, pealing to the islands forth,
Fierce upon the ringing echoes of the strong and steadfast north,
To the folly of the foolish, to the blindness of the blind,
Crushing down with voice of manhood half the childhood of mankind—
Thou hast spoken well and bravely, tho' the threescore years and ten
Which of old the royal Psalmist shadowed to the strength of men,
Have in true God-fearing courage o'er thy life of purpose sped,
And have left their mark, as ever, on the loved and honored head.
If thy strength be toil and sorrow, prince to us, we turn to thee;
Feed our strength from out thy weakness—joy for us such sorrow be!
Chief of all we hold the dearest—looking ever as of yore
To the pole-star set to guide us in the heaven forevermore—
Fearless of the cry of faction, though the people's puzzled will
For a time be swayed against thee, steady for the people still.
Careless of a court's disfavor, smiling such disfavor down,
Jealous more than fawning courtiers for the honor of the crown,
Speed thee in the course thou steerest, speed thee Heaven thy way to wield;
Men may think the servant stumbles; such a servant never fell.
Whence, but from a source eternal, whence, but from a power divine,
Even yet has time-worn statesmen gathered such a strength as thine?
Rivals yet in word may spurn thee—ay, and to their latest hour
Fate may still in scorning grace them with the mockery of power;
And, if so the will has willed it, standing as He willed to stand,
With the universal framework in the hollow of his hand,
Thou the first to feel and own it, thou the first to bend and bow,
Thou hast done thy best and manliest, not a rood has yielded thou,
Therefore, when old Time surrenders his imperial diadem,
And upon the grave of story writes its final requiem,
When the glistering sands of statecraft perish in the whelming tide,
Temples reared to wrong, and fall to ruin side by side,
When the idol helf is tumbled from that pedestal of hers,
Laughing stock of men and angels, with her starched wors-hippers—
When the mists of doubt are scattered in the sudden sun of truth,
And the wearied face of Honor puts on an immortal youth,
Where the laurel waits the patient, where the prize is for the sure,
Where the conscious rest eternal waits the vexed ones who endure—
Thou at least—or faiths are fables, and the truth of truths a lie—
Hast thy welcome waiting for thee where the welcomes shall not die. H. M.

Our Story Teller.

Written for the Toledo BLADE.

A FILE OF INFANTRYMEN.

"For Three Years, or During the War."

At Home in a Shelter Tent, and Abroad with "Three Days' Rations and Forty Rounds of Ammunition."

BY JOHN McELROY,

Author of "Andersonville, A Story of Southern Prisons."

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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST DONELSON—ARRIVAL IN SIGHT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—FEELING THE ENEMY'S LINE—FORAGING.

Naturally the prompt success which followed the opening of the attack on the Fort exhilarated everybody with the harpiest anticipations of the future.

At last the dawn is come, they said, to that dark night which set in after the defeat of Bull Run, and became gloomier with every succeeding month; when August brot the defeat at Wilson's Creek, and the death of Lyon; September the surrender of Lexington, and the loss of nearly the whole of Missouri; October the sickening disaster at Ball's Bluff, and November the fruitless slaughter of Belmont. Now the Nation is beginning to put forth its might in earnest. At length we understand how to make war. We have served our apprenticeship. No more of the blunders of beginners,—of mistakes by the unskilled,—we will go forward now to assured victory, and the Rebellion must speedily succumb. This feeling of the Army was shared by the Nation

The land forces which it had been intended should surround Fort Henry and capture the entire garrison had been delayed by the mud and the overflowing streams until the garrison made good its escape. Even had they not been superceded, it is doubtful if they could have bagged the game, because Tilghman recognized the hopelessness of defense when he saw the force which was brot against him, and he had preparations for retreat made as soon as our troops affected their first landing, eight miles below the Fort. He remained in the Fort himself from a conviction of soldierly duty. Obviously the next step in the program would be the reduction of the companion stronghold—Fort Donelson—12 miles distant, across the peninsula,—which closed the Cumberland, as Fort Henry did the Tennessee. Everybody in the Army, from the Commanding General in his marquee, to the enlisted men by their camp fire, talkt of this, and made ready for it.

Com. Foote hurried away down the River with his iron-clads, to repair at Cairo the damage they had suffered from Tilghman's guns, and then ascend the Cumberland, to co-operate with the Army when it should march across the narrow strip of land and invest the Fort from that side. The mistake at Fort Henry was not to be repeated: the avenues of retreat for the Rebels were to be cut off by the land forces before the engagement began.

It was Gen. Grant's intention to move against Donelson on the morning of the 8th of February, but the rains and the rising water prevented. The banks of the Rivers were higher than the peninsula between, which became an impassable mixture of lake, stream, and morass. The water rose so high that the camps on lower ground were submerged and their occupants compelled to make a hasty retreat to a more elevated position.

Meanwhile the Rebels divined correctly the intentions of the Union commander, and hastened forward to Donelson all the reinforcements within reach. Gen. Grant was aware of this, and fretted deeply in his mud-bound camps, but it was not until the 10th that the waters subsided, and the roads became firm enuf to admit of the passage of artillery and cavalry, and then he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }
FORT HENRY, Feb. 10, 1862. }

General Field Orders No. 7.

The troops from Forts Henry and Heiman will hold themselves in readiness to move on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at as early an hour as practicable. Neither tents nor baggage will be taken, except such as the troops can carry. Brigade and Regimental commanders will see that all their men are supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, and two days rations in their haversacks. Three days' additional rations may be put in wagons to follow the expedition, but will not impede the progress of the main column.

Two Regiments of Infantry will remain at Fort Henry, to be designated from the First Division, and one Brigade at Fort Heiman, Ky., to be designated by Gen. Smith, commanding.

By order of
BRIGADIER GEN. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjt. Gen.

The Army started out early on Wednesday morning, the 12th, and by 9 A. M. the whole 15,000 men were on the march. The force was divided into two Divisions, one of which—under Gen. McClernand—took the right hand road, and marcht towards Dover, to get to the river above the Fort, and cut off the retreat in that direction. The other division—under command of Gen. C. F. Smith, marcht out upon the more direct "Telegraph road," which led straight to Donelson Company A. was assigned to old duty as skirmishers, and marcht at the head of Gen. Smith's Division. The File, made itself once more by the return of Serg. O'Neil from the Hospital, with his wound healed, but his heart sore from having missed the fight at Fort Henry—went in advance of the Company as scouts and sharpshooters.

The morning was delightful. The sun shone warm and bright, the soft air was laden with delicious balsamic odors from the pine woods that covered the hilltops; birds chirruped and sang gaily, and the modest violet's young leaves were already beginning to deck with tapestry of living green the sunny southern hillsides.

Everybody was in the best spirits, and stept gaily out upon the forward march.

An attack to arrest the advance was continually anticipated, but tho occasional figures could be seen moving thru the dense woods, and watching horsemen would gallop away from a distant hilltop, as soon as they thot they were in range, the morning passed without a shot being fired to startle the nerves of a sensitive teamster.

As the sun came into the zenith at noon the advancing skirmishers arrived at the edge of a deeper ravine than any they had crosst on the march. It was almost a valley, and the little creek or "branch" that ran thru it was filled over its banks by standing water, "backed up" from the flood of some larger body of water.

The banks on the other side ran up steeply and ruggedly to a greater hight than any they had yet seen. These were covered with a thick growth of young oak trees, which had been cut about the hight of a man's breast, so that they would bend over until their tops toucht the ground in front. Then their limbs were trimmed off sharply, so as to form an almost impassable *chevaux de frise*, to arrest the advance of an enemy. At the crest of the hill was a zig zag line of red earth, behind which a few men were standing, and thus markt the line of the Rebel outworks.

O'Neil went back and reported what they had found, and received instructions to take the rest off to the left—going as far as the River if possible, and to send or come back at intervals and report.

Away the File went to the left, threading their way thru the woods with the greatest csution, for the enemy were beginning to stir, and the cracking of musketry became more frequent.

Behind them the Regiments were going into position along the top of the hill, as fast as they arrived. Gen. Smith was endeavoring to occupy with his Division about two miles that lay between the two creeks, and directly in front of the Fort, while Gen. McClernand's Division was feeling around to the right, to get to the Town of Dover and the River.

At times a zealous artillerist would hurl a shot that would go crashing thru the limbs with a terrible noise, but produce little real effect, aside from a disturbance in the minds of those near whom it passed.

The sounds of hundreds of axes, wielded by strong and skilful arms rang out loudly. Camps were being prepared, and spaces cleared off for the batteries.

The File made their way around to where the stream that ran to the left of the Fort broadened and deepened so that it could not be crosst, and they went down the left of this to the River, with no other incident that an occasional shot at long taw from some Rebel sharpshooter hidden behind a log or a tree on the bank. They could see at intervals the Fort proper, that lay behind the outer line and was hidden in some places by the thick woods and high ground. There was, as at Henry, a great collection of log cabins and a number of tents.

At intervals they observed guns in position. They counted these and estimated their size as nearly as possible at the distance they were, and reported what they had seen to Capt. Moor, who transmitted the report to headquarters. Then came instructions to take up as good a position for observation as possible, make themselves comfortable, and remain there during the night.

"That manes that we're not loikely to to hev any foighdin' till to-morrow," said O'Neil.

"No; we shall not probably do anything till the gunboats come up, and then all we'll have to do will be to hold these fellows in there, while the gunboats pound them until they yell 'enuf,'" said Bronson.

But soon came other orders to go out a mile or so in a specified direction, to the left and rear and discover if there were any indications of a Rebel force which would be likely to interfere with the parties sent to the River to look out for and communicate with the transports and gunboats when the latter should come in sight.

They went and made diligent search as directed, but found no one more belligerent than some women in a rather comfortable house. These were of a little better class than the one they had the experience with near Fort Henry. The house was built of hewed logs, with two parts, joined together with a large open porch, which was made the place of storage for the saddles, harness, trace-chains, plow-clevises, single-trees, and other appliances of the farm. The dogs, instead of lounging around the fire place, snatching surreptitious bits from the family meals in course of preparation there, and dodging spirited kicks from the woman doing the cooking—as is the case in the very poorest cabins—were compelled to abide in the space under the floor of the house, where they fought interminable battles with each other and the fleas, and whence they rusht with fearful clamor at the first glimpse of any one approaching.

The women lookt as if they probably knew how to read and write. They evidently made some effort at tidying their persons. Their linsey dresses were clean, and white handkerchiefs about their necks gave them a prim, Quakerish look. But they were as rancorous as their sisters of lower estate, and their higher intelligence enabled them to say bitterer things.

"No, none of our men folks are at home, nor have we seed 'em for many a day," said the matron who acted as spokesman, in reply to Bronson's question. "You mout a' knowed that by the looks o' this place. D'ye see that staudin' corn thar? Not a nubbin o' that's been shuckt, nur a hand of that terbacker in that other field's been cut. Every mite and speck on 'em is done gone to waste. D'ye see how sorry them 'ere fences air? Stock a runnin' wherever they're a mind to? Does that look as if there's been any men folks around here since last Summer? An' hit's all your fault. Why can't ye stay at home like decent people? What're you traipsin' around here whar y've no business for? Why can't you let our niggers alone? What did you'uns come down here to fight we'uns for? We'uns haint been a-doin' nothin' to you'uns."

"Nothing, only trying to break up the Government, and murder those who don't want you to do it," said Bronson. "But we've no time to talk politics or war. "Are you quite sure that you have no able bodied men about the house?"

"Why, you orn'ry Yankee! D'ye want to hint that I'd lie to ye?" replied the dame firing up into crimson rage.

"I don't want to say anything about it," said Bronson: "It's our duty to search your house, and we'll have to do it."

"Indeed you'll not. You shan't set a foot inside of it. I'll scald the hair offen you, if you so much as darken my door. Polly and Sally run inside, and throw gourdsful of bilin' water on 'em if they attempt to come in!"

Polly and Sally, who were rather comely maidens, started to do their mother's bidding, but O'Neil arrested them with a word, and informed them of his passion for house-burning to which he would be compelled to give way if they yielded to their hatred so far as to scald any of his men. The three women stormed and begged, but O'Neil was inexorable, and he cut the debate short by putting Karl and Stock on guard over the women, while the rest searcht the house.

In Southern houses of the class above described there are no closets or store rooms. The great substitute for these is "under the bed." The lower part of the bedstead is enclosed with a curtain of light calico, called a "valance," and behind this screen is stored the most incongruous assortment of household articles, frequently ranging from a barrel of molasses—in the houses of the more thrifty—to the baby's shoes. To one accustomed to Southern habits it is the most natural place to look for any thing in the house that is not lying in one of the corners, or hanging against the walls, but it is the last place that a Northerner would think of examining. Consequently O'Neil and the rest sought in vain for anything that would justify the women's opposition to their entrance until, just as they were on the point of leaving, Bronson, whose attention had been arrested by the queer contrivance of a valance, saw it moved in a very suspicious way. He tip toed quickly across the floor, raised the valance with his left hand, and with his right caught the ankle of an unmistakably masculine riding boot. Walter saw him, and springing with the swiftness of a cat, caught the mate of the riding boot in a similar manner.

"Pull!" said Bronson

Out came, bringing with him a tub of pickled pork that he had clutcht in a vain attempt to prevent his being drawn forth—a young man in gray uniform, and wearing the insignia of a Second Lieutenant. He was mortified, and the women enraged, beyond expression, not only at the capture, but at the ignominious manner of it, and Polly—whose lover it appears he was—who had managed in some way to elude Karl and Stock, ran to the fire-place, and dipping from a kettle hanging upon the crane a gourd full of water, started forward as if to throw it. But encountering O'Neil's threatening glance, she flung the gourd down, and covering her face with her apron, burst into tears.

Finding that he was caught, the young fellow, who, despite the nature of his hiding place, proved to be a frank, manly youth, acknowledged that he was an officer in a Tennessee Regiment that had been hurried forward to reinforce Donelson, and finding himself in the neighborhood of his sweet heart, he had taken the first opportunity to slip out and see her. He had hoped to be able to steal back thru our lines after night had fallen. Satisfying themselves that he had no companions, the File sent Karl back to camp with him, while they prosecuted their scout still farther. Finding nothing they started to return. Coming again to the house, a flock of geese waddled across their path, hissing furiously at them.

It had been a very fatiguing day, and they were exceedingly hungry. Is it surprising that the Tempter should whisper to each of them that a dish of goose would be a most agreeable variation from the salt pork that had been their main stay so long? Human nature—and especially the human nature of infantrymen—is very weak in the presence of fat poultry, and like Byron's heroine, who forgot all about hell, and the certain punishment of sin just at the moment of all others that she should not, so our friends forgot all about the stringent regulations against miscellaneous foraging just at the moment when they should have kept those most in mind. (This was in that gushing early period of the war, when our commanders were guarding with tender care the onion beds and smokehouses of the men who were in arms in aid of the rebellion.)

O'Neil glowered at one particularly fat goose:

"Be jabers," said he, "ye're a hissin' at me blue uniform, ye miserable Ribel burrd. Ye've caught bad manners from your Sayceh mistresses, and Oi wan't stan' it to bay so insulted, so Oi wont."

And he struck the offending bird a blow with his musket that broke its unfortunate neck and laid it flopping in the road, where he sent two more to join it.

"Might as well be hung for an old sheep as a lamb," said Bronson sententiously, as he knockt over four; "let's take in enuf for the whole Company, while we're at it."

Walter and Stock needed no encouragement, and they secured the rest of the flock without much difficulty.

If the women of the house had been distressed over the capture of the young Lieutenant, they were distracted by the devastation that swept away the supply for their feather beds and pillows, and they shriekt as though their hearts were breaking. The hardened despoilers of the poultry yard paid no attention to these manifestations of female woe, but tying the fowls' legs together with the tourniquets, which O'Neil had provided for a graver use, they slung them across their rifle barrels and returned to camp. They were hardly out of sight when a rather underaized, full-bearded, quiet-looking Union officer, whose shoulders bore the star of a Brigadier General, and who puffed away meditatively at a cigar, came riding along, as if going to the river.

Him the women called to, and into his ears they poured the lamentable story of how they had been plundered by some Union soldiers. The incident lost no magnitude in their narration, for tho they strangely omitted all reference to the arrest of the Lieutenant, they made up for this by the stress laid upon the spoliation of their feathered wealth.

The Brigadier General listened patiently, but with a rising gleam of anger in his cold gray eyes. At the conclusion, he said;

"It's too bad, ladies, and I promise you that if I can find the rascals I'll see that they're well punisht."

Turning his horse, he rode back towards the line. The first troops he came to was Company A. Inquiring for the commander Capt. Moore was pointed out, and he said to him:

"There is some shameful plundering going on by stragglers, who, I think, belong to your command. You know it's against the orders, and you know it's your duty to prevent it by keeping your men in camp. I am astonisht that you don't attend to your business better."

"But," said Capt. Moore, indignant and surprised at this onslaught, "I know it is not my men; my men are all in camp. And, besides"—with an air of proud dignity—"my men don't steal. No, sir, I'd have you know they're not that kind. They re soldiers, not thieves."

"I beg yer paardon, Captain, for interrupting ye," said O'Neil, coming up at this moment, and, wholly unaware of what was going on, extending a fat goose in his left hand, while he saluted with the right, "Me cousin in Chicargo has sint me down a box of provishuns," and it had this in it, whuch Oi wud loike to presint to you for yer own aytin."

The Captain could only look his speechless amazement.

"The thunder they don t steal" said the Brigadier General, with a perceptible shade of trumph in his tone. "I shall expect a report from you to-morrow, that these men have all been found out and severely punisht There were five of them, according to the women's story, and they killed 25 geese. Let me hear to-morrow that they are so sharply punisht, as to be an example to the rest."

"But who are you?" the Captain managed to ask.

"Brigadier General Grant" was the reply as the officer rode off.

O'Neil saw it all.

"Troth, there's no nade of troublin' yersilf about it, Captain. Ye know well who it is, and we're ready to take our punishment. Manewhoile let's ate and injoy our gase, widout a thot of what is to come afther. There's no use spilin' good mate wid borryin' trouble. O'll not let the rest of the b'ys know a word about it till to-morrow morning, so that they can be happy till thin, at laste."

The Captain acceded to O'Neil's view. At least it would put off the evil day until morning, and who knows what might happen in the meantime?

The geese were distributed out to the Company, the File reserving three for themselves. They returned with these to the little hillock which they had pickt out in accordance with their first orders, as a good place from which to observe the Rebel lines, and while Karl went in search of one of the Company's camp-kettles, which had been carried over from Fort Henry on a led horse, the rest pluckt and dresst the fowls, and got a good fire started.

By this time it was quite dark.

Presently Karl returned with the kettle filled with water, from which they took enuf to make a fine pot of coffee, and dropping their geese into the rest, hung the kettle over the camp-fire by a pole supported by two forks stuck in the ground.

Soon, sweeter than incense to nostrils that were connected with sympathetic nerves to hungry stomachs, rose the delightful odors of the simmering coffee and boiling fowls, mingling with the pleasant perfume of burning oak wood.

"Ah-h! This is what one might call the romance of soldiering," said Bronson.

"It certainly is very pleasant," said Walter. "I feel repaid for all our troubles, or will, as soon as I devour about half of one of those geese. My! how good they smell!"

"Yis," said O'Neill. "if there's one thing that Oi loike better than another it's biled goose, and plinty of strong coffee to wash it down wid."

Stock smelled and smiled—smiled, a hungry, epicurean, anticipatory smile that said more than hours of talk.

A bullet sang and clattered thru the limbs above their heads.

"Some of them careless divils of the Sicond Iowa are shootin' at hogs," said O'Neil.

Another bullet came, and struck much nearer.

"Bad 'cess to 'em," said O'Neil, "they're always bangin' away at something. Their officers don't seem to have no oideas of ordher in camp."

Then two bullets came over together, almost immediately followed by a third, and all three sang so near that Walter could not resist the impulse to jump behind a tree.

"That's no Second Iowa," said he; "that lead comes from Rebel guns. I saw the flashes over there on the hillside. There, you can see for yourselves," and two or three more flashes showed where the boys remembered to have seen the abatis of young oaks in the daylight. The rest of the File, without waiting to discuss the question, snatcht up their rifles, and sprang behind trees, just as the bullets spattered on the ground about the fire. The next instant an enormous flash flamed out behind where the must et flashes had appeared, and a rifled six-pound shot struck the ground a few yards in front of the fire, glanced obliquely upward, and catching the camp kettle about the center, took it, and the pole upon which it was hanging, crashing and clattering thru the tops of the trees, in a way that waked up the echoes of the night for miles around.

It passed nearest to Stock, and flung in his face a quantity of the water in which the geese were boiling, scalding him so that he screamed with pain.

"You men ought to know better than build fires in easy range of the enemy's guns. Didn't you know you would get a shot? You should have gone down under the cover of the hill."

This from a mounted officer who had ridden up to see what the trouble was. O'Neil recognized him as the Brigadier General Grant, who had been lecturing Capt. Moore about the foraging, and at this remembrance he groaned in spirit, for not only was their luscious supper all gone before they had tasted it, but there still remained the punishment in the morning for which there was now no compensating offset.

"We thot that was a good point to observe the Rebels from," said Bronson, as they crawled down behind the hill, and fisht out from their haversacks the despised salt pork and crackers from which they were now condemned to make their suppers. "It seems that it had still better advantages for the Rebels to observe us."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE—RIFLE AND ARTILLERY PRACTICE, WITH SOME HARD FIGHTING ON THE EIGHTY-THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE—REPULSE OF THE GUNBOATS.

Thursday morning broke bright and clear. The air was chilly yet pleasant. The File were awakened early from their slumber on beds of dead leaves, by the sound of rifle-shots. "As if there were husbandry in war," some zealous spirits had begun long range firing at the Rebel tents, as soon as it was light enough to see to aim.

"I don't see any special reason for disturbing one's slumbers to get a shot at the Rebels," said Bronson, rather snappishly. "They ain't like wild ducks or deer, that have to be hunted before sun rise. They'll stay with us. We'll all have a chance for a shot at them."

They stirred their little fire, cookt the remainder of the two day's rations they had brot from Fort Henry, and made their breakfast.

O'Neil saw Capt. Moore beckon to him, and he remembered then that that disagreeable foraging account had to be settled. He went up to the Captain, who said:

"Sergeant, I've been thinking over the matter of that punishment a great deal, and I've concluded to take the risk of disobeying the General's orders, and drop the matter. We are likely to have enuf on our hands to-day, without that. But I'll give you emphatic warning that you mustn't let me catch you in such a scrape again."

"It wasn't the intintion this time, surr," said O'Neil, saluting gravely, and turning on his heel he marcht back to his place, the Captain's eyes following him with an amused look.

By this time all was excitement and activity along the line. Drums were beating, bands playing, and rifles were cracking with increasing frequency. A report floated down to the left that the enemy had made a sortie on the right, just about daybreak, and there had been some pretty sharp fighting before they were driven back. About 8 o'clock the batteries began firing rather slowly and jerkily, as if each gunner waited until the spirit moved him, or he saw something worth shooting at, before he fired.

Company A was ordered to deploy along the bank of Hickman Creek—the Creek that ran to the left or north of the Fort—which the enemy, prevent any of his men crossing the Creek, and do him whatever damage possible. The File was placed on the left of the Company, with permission to act somewhat independently, as circumstances might suggest.

They workt themselves down to a good position near the edge of the water in the Cumberland, where they had a good view of the northern angle of the Fort of the water battery, and of the River.

The water battery attracted their attention particularly, as it was what would make the fight with the gunboats, and probably determine the issue of the struggle. It was a formidable affair, and its obvious strength rather discouraged our friends. It was built in three tiers, or was rather three distinct batteries. The first was near the water's edge, and mounted six large guns, the second was about 60 feet farther up the bank, and had five large guns—32 and 64 pounders; the third was on top of the bank and mounted four 128 pounders.

The File had scarcely gotten into position, and fired a few ineffectual shots at the Rebels on the opposite bank, when a gunboat came in sight, and steaming slowly up to within a mile of the Fort, opened all her bow guns upon the water batteries. The heavy balls skipt along the water and fell short. She moved a little nearer, elevated her guns and then her shots could be seen striking the breast works and knocking the dust upon the banks. The File aided her efforts as much as possible by firing at long range at the artillerymen at the guns.

All at once all the guns in the water battery fired with a roar that shook the earth. It seems as if the rash gunboat must be swept off the bosom of the River. Great sprays of spray were dasht up around her by the heavy balls striking the water. Some of them smote her iron sides and the fearful impact struck out baleful gleams of fire.

She replied pluckily, and for two hours fought the whole 16 guns with her bow battery. The roar of the cannon was incessant, and so magnificent the spectacle that all within sight stopt their operations to watch the contest. The "Carondelet," for such the gunboat proved to be, fired 138 shots, and then, receiving a large ball thru one of her port-holes, which wounded several men, and damaged her machinery, she allowed herself to float slowly out of range, keeping her bow still presented to the enemy.

As she floated away, all the guns in the water battery ceased firing, but those in the main fort redoubled their activity. Looking over to the right, the File could see the cause of this. One of Gen. Smith's Brigades was forming for a charge, and our artillery was firing rapidly, to prepare the way for it by making as much impression as possible on the enemy.

Suddenly those of our guns in sight ceased firing, and then the leading Regiment—the 25th Indiana it was afterward ascertained to be—rusht forward with a cheer, crossed the ravine, and started up the hillside, closely followed by the rest of the Brigade.

The abatis of sharpened brush-wood arrested its grand onward rush, and broke its regular lines. The men, led by officers waving their swords, began threading their way thru the obstructions in groups. The Rebels swarmed to the breastworks and poured a deadly fire into the struggling mass; the artillery swept the hillside with grape and canister. No men could stand such a concentration of fire, and the 25th gave way, and ran back. The whole Brigade then retreated out of range, and the roar of battle subsided into an angry patter of rifle shots between the sharpshooters.

The news came down from the right—where the sound of artillery still continued—that Col. Morrison had made a charge with a Brigade, and had met with equal ill-luck.*

The failures enraged everybody, and their anger took the form of vindictive and persistent efforts to pick off the enemy with musketry. Along the whole three miles that our investment of the Fort extended was a line of sharpshooters, who blazed away savagely, wherever they thot there was an opportunity to bring down one of the garrison. The latter replied with equal persistency, and occasionally the artillery would take part in the struggle for a few energetic minutes.

As night came on the weather grew colder, until it became painfully inclement, the thermometer falling 10° below zero by midnight. None of the troops had tents, and many had not even blankets. It was impossible to build fires, because these instantly became the targets for the Rebels' artillery and musketry. The two days' rations with which the troops started from Fort Henry were all gone, and no more could be had until the transports arrived, and they were mysteriously detained.

The noise of the firing subsided somewhat after dark, and then arose far above it the groans of the wounded still lingering in the brush on the hillside, and their agonizing calls for help, for water, and for something to be done to keep them from freezing to death. As if some demon mockt their sufferings from the cold the dry brush wood caught fire in many places, and roasted to death the helpless men, who had fallen in the charge.

As the dry twigs crackled and flared up into clear, bright flames the wretched men could be seen, hair and clothes on fire, leaping up in the last convulsions of mortal agony.

But nothing could be done for them, because the sharp shooting went on incessantly, and it was as much as life was worth to expose oneself to view within range of the Rebel line.

The File took turns dozing under the blankets, and assisting in keeping up the fire on the Rebel pickets. They arranged it so that there were always two awake and on duty while three got such sleep as the bitter cold permitted. Finally they decided that it was dangerous to attempt to sleep at all, from the likelihood of freezing to death, and they all remained awake and kept their blood in circulation by continual exercise. They were wise in this, for quite a number froze to death during the night, and few escaped serious danger to their health from the exposure.

As if they were to be spared nothing in the way of misery, a driving storm of snow and hail set in towards morning, that filled the cup of wretchedness to overflowing. Almost famisht, their clothes like icicles, without a fire to yield a cheering ray, or a particle of heat, with their wounded suffering indescribable agony, in the presence of an enemy of superior force, and so far victorious, with an alarming uncertainty as to the fate or whereabouts of the fleet bringing food and reinforcements, it certainly seemed that there was no element of gloom lacking.

The morning added to the cheerlessness, by making the misery visible. The ground was covered with three inches of snow.

The first amelioration of condition was secured by building large fires by which the men warmed themselves and dried their frozen clothes.

Then came the joyful intelligence that the fleet had arrived and was landed about 5 miles below the Fort. This was confirmed as the new Regiments came marching up in splendid order, and took their places on the line around the Fort, receiving rounds of cheers from every Regiment that they passed. Then wagons appeared with rations, and by the time these were issued out and eaten everything took a more cheerful look.

The information was circulated that now the investing force exceeded that inside the Fort, and that the gunboats would be up during the day, and repeat their exploits at Fort Henry.

The File resumed their old position, where they could have a full view of the fight between the gunboats and the water battery, and began firing in a des

* Our loss in these two charges was about 300.

ultory way at such of the artillerists as exposed themselves.

About 2:30 P. M. four iron-clads, all abreast, swept slowly and grimly around a wooded point about a mile away, that closed in the view down the River. The keen, biting breeze stretcht their bright flags, and carried away into a long line the dense black smoke pouring from their tall chimneys. On one of them (the "St. Louis") fluttered the broad blue pennant, which signified that she carried the commander—the galiant and pious Com. Foote. Half a mile behind came two wooden gunboats.

The moment the vessels came into view the excited Rebels opened upon them with their whole 16 guns. The roar was deafening, but the balls dropt away in advance of the boats, which made no reply, but came steadily on. For fully a quarter of an hour, while the Rebels were working their guns furiously, the boats paddled ahead without answering. Then a rifled gun on the "St. Louis" spoke out, and was followed by the rest of the guns of the fleet. Still the range was not close enuf to suit the intrepid Commodore, whose education had been in that old school which had a devout faith in the virtues of "yard-arm to yard-arm" fighting.

In a few minutes more the muzzles of his guns were but 400 yards from those of the Rebels, and the pounding was terrific. The Rebels in the lower tier of the battery could not stand it, but deserted their guns and ran up the bank, receiving a round of shots from the File as they scampered away.

But those in the middle and upper tiers stay at their posts and work their guns with the energy of desperation. The huge balls ring upon the iron plating of the vessels like blows by Cyclopean hammers upon Vulcan's anvils.

A shot from the fleet brings down the Rebel flagstaff; the fire of the middle tier seem to be weakening, and victory appears about to perch upon the gun boats, when Walter sees the Commodore's broad pennant go down, the flag staff cut in two by a ball. A gallant sailor springs out of one of the portholes clambers up on the deck, and while the balls are crashing all around him, coolly lashes the two pieces of the flagstaff together with a rope, and returns unharmed to the protection of the gundeck. A ball strikes and loosens a heavy iron plate on one of the boats. An instant later another shot strikes in under the plate, and sends it whirling into the river, while the shot enters the boat and spreads devastation. Then the "St. Louis" and the "Louisville," receive shots which kill their pilots, wound Com. Foote, and wreck their steering apparatus. The "Pittsburg" receives some shots below the water line, that threaten to sink her, and one of the "Carondalet's" large guns burst. Five minutes more and victory would have been assured, but now the boats begin floating backward, and the encouraged Rebels run back to the water battery and re-open fire, to which the gunboats reply but feebly.

The sickening truth dawns upon the eager watchers on shore:

The fleet has been whipt out.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OLE BULL'S FOLLY.

His Castle Among the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

New York Times.

Barely a vestige remains of the castle which Ole Bull built 28 years ago in Potter County, Pa., six miles from New Bergen, when he attempted to found there a colony of his countrymen, and met, as he might have expected, with most signal failure. He designed the castle for his permanent home, and erected it on the summit of a mountain from which there was a commanding view. Wishing to revive in the wilderness of the new world some memories of his native land, he spent a large sum of money on his project. Painters and gilders were taken from this City to embellish the structure, one vast room of which was intended for the music hall The roof was of glass, the walls were richly decorated; it shone with a degree of barbaric splendor; the musician was to make it memorable with noble concerts. Before the castle had been finished, the colonists became discontented, and though he opened his purse widely, and labored to remove all causes of trouble, he was impotent to do so. He learned about the same time that the title to the 120,000 acres he had purchased worthless. The parties who had sold to him had no claim to it whatever, and the legal owner came forward to assert his rights. Overwhelmed with perplexities, and bankrupt in fortune, Bull relinquished everything, returned hither, and had recourse to his violin, which has been to him a sort of Aladdin's lamp. Deprived of its chief, the colony went gradually to pieces, the colonists scattering far and wide. Scarcely one of them can now be found at New Bergen, which Bull named after his Norwegian birthplace. Almost the sole reminder of his picturesque episode is the village of Oleana (so called in his honor) which clusters around the base of the mountain capped by the once lordly castle known to this day, along with the colonization scheme, as Ole Bull's Folly.

A laughable incident occurred in one of the churches on Easter Sunday. The clergyman announced that the offertory would be applied to reducing the debt of the church. During the singing of the music, while the collection was being taken up, the tenor, who is a German, had a solo in which occurred the words, "and the dead shall be raised." He succeeded in electrifying the congregation by giving out at the top of his voice, "Und de debt shall be raised in de twingling ov an eye."

A BABY'S MISFORTUNE.

The Baby Boy of John Slater Changes the Color of its Skin, and its Brown Wavy Hair Becomes Stiff and Black.

Philadelphia Press.

For over 16 months past an up-town physician has been attending a case of disease that is so rare that the like of it has never been known or at least recorded in medical works. It is a case of real melanosis or pigmentation, where the pigment or melanin, as it is technically called, which gives color to the hair and eyes, pervades the whole body. A boy, born of white parents and perfectly natural in color at his birth, turned, under the disease as black as a full blooded negro. It is certainly one of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever brought to light, and it will attract the attention of the entire medical fraternity of the world. Every effort was made to suppress the facts, owing to the natural sensitiveness of the parents, who did not wish to make their child the object of vulgar curiosity, but, as the case is of such scientific interest, they yesterday consented to give the particulars to a Press reporter, and also referred him to the physician in attendance for further information.

The parents live at No. 1,307 Lemon street, the father, John Salter, being a mechanic. They were married in December, 1870, the woman at that time being 20 years of age and the husband 28. They are both of American birth, the wife being of English descent, and the husband of Irish extraction. Ten months after the union of the couple there was born to them a fine and apparently healthy boy baby. The infant thrived and promised to develop into a robust boy. He was a beautiful child, with fair complexion, dark eyes and silky, dark brown hair, which grew in profusion. When two week sold he was taken to a priest and christened and all friends attending that interesting ceremony complimented the happy parents upon the beauty and promise of the youngster. But in a few days the parents were alarmed at a remarkable change that was coming over the child. He gradually grew dark. At first his skin became a pale yellow, then deepened into a saffron hue and then, to the terror of the parents, grew darker yet. They thought the baby was attacked with jaundice and turned to the priest for advice. The good Father was astounded when told that the dark-skinned child before him was the beautiful, fair boy he had christened but two weeks before. He saw at once that the trouble was something worse than jaundice, and advised the afflicted parents to consult physicians at once. This was done, and various doctors prescribed for the child, but the disease was not checked. The child grew darker and darker. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and at the palms of the hands, where it was lighter.

The once fine brown hair became stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the iris and the pupils could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy grew worse and became very weak, all the time the color of his skin deepening. At last he became as black as a full-blooded negro. Then he was attacked by convulsions, which grew more frequent as the child's life. It was in one of these that Dr. Reynolds, of Eighteenth and Poplar streets, was called in. He succeeded in curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease which afflicted the child. He at once recognized it as melanosis or pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where it had developed all through the body. This was over 16 months ago, the child being then 15 months old. Since that time the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until now he is of a light chestnut brown color. The hair has once more become brown and soft, and the eyes have regained their natural appearance. The parents of the boy are perfectly healthy, and the mother now carries at her breast a robust infant aged six months. The father is a muscular man of medium hight, with black hair and dark complexion. The mother is of fair complexion and has brown hair. They have kept their afflicted child within doors for fear of attracting attention, and only a few of the immediate neighbors know of the strange being in their midst. The boy, however, is not strong, being barely able to walk, and could not stand any rough play with his little neighbors. Since Dr. Reynolds has had the case in charge the child has been visited by over 200 physicians, who all agreed it was a truly remarkable case.

Dr. Reynolds was visited last night by a *Press* reporter. The doctor said the case was a difficult one to explain, as there is so little medical literature on the subject. It is, he said, a case of what he would call true melanosis or over-production of pigment. Melanin, as the pigment giving color to the hair and eyes, and which gives the boy's skin its dark color, is called, is thought to be produced in the brain, the nerve center of the body. In this case there is a great over-production. The opposite state of affairs is where a negro turns white, or where portions of a white person turn even whiter. This is caused by a lack of production of pigment, and is termed leucoderma. It is produced by nerve affection. Colored persons with white spots upon them are not rare, neither are cases of white people having parts of their body whiter than the rest. The doctor said that the case under consideration was the first known where the whole body had become black. "I first saw the boy," said he, "when he was 13 months old. He was then as black as any negro, but he is now growing lighter. The change came by degrees. As the boy improved in general health he became lighter, and when he relapsed in general health he drew darker; but on the whole he had gradually lost his dark color and will eventually be white. I think the over-production is now checked, and the pigment will gradually be absorbed as he becomes stronger. He has two upper and two lower teeth, but no signs of any others. He is very backward for a child of his years, and has a preternatural look of age. He is a very beautiful boy, however, and was so even when he was blackest."

Dr. Reyn

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880

☞ ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

IT is probable that the command of West Point will be taken away from GEN. SCHOFIELD and given to Gen. HANCOCK.

THE CORLISS engine of Centennial fame is to be used in the new works of the Pullman Palace Car Company, soon to be built in Chicago.

IN the boring of the St. Gothard Tunnel recently completed, the proportion of the killed to the whole number of workmen employed is one per cent. and the injured 2½ per cent.

A NEW scheme is that of making Postmaster General KEY the successor of the late Judge TRIGG United States Judge for Tennessee. It is believed that Pres. HAYES will tender him the appointment.

THE saloon keepers and liquor men of Louisville have gotten up a fund of $15,000 to fight the enforcement of the Sunday law. What is called the "Citizens' League" has also raised several thousand dollars to compel obedience to its requisitions.

IT is emphatically denied that HARTMANN, the Russian Nihilist, has arrived in New York. It would seem that he was somewhat reckless were it true since his arrest and return to Russia would be an easy thing at any hour.

PEOPLE who think that our politics is rapidly going from bad to worse are invited to contemplate the unprecedented spectacle of a number of leading politicians being heavily fined and sent to jail for long terms for bribery. This is in Pennsylvania, too, where it is commonly charged that Legislators are in the market like radishes—at so much per bunch.

TEMPERANCE is a good and desirable thing; enthusiasm in temperance reform is most excellent, but when it takes the shape of fanaticism, more harm than good results. NEAL DOW discovered the other day that a druggist in Portland had some alcohol in his store. Forthwith the righteous determination to seize it possessed him. The law gave him the power and he exercised it, and now that druggist must purchase his extracts instead of making them.

A VERY urgent call for help for the sufferers by the recent tornados comes from the West. The need is imperative as much as during the visitation of the yellow fever in Southern Cities. Men, women and children are made homeless, and destitute of food and clothing. The details of the disasters in both Missouri and Mississippi are simply terrible. Such tempests have never before been experienced in this country. Think of a cyclone from 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide sweeping along for 46 miles, and destroying every thing in its way.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has been attracting attention for some years, by the queerness of the cases that come up before it and the novelty of the principles contained in its decisions. Among the recent cases of this kind was one that affirmed in substance that a man can have but two legal names—a Christian name and a surname, all above this being superfluous in the eyes of the law. Now comes another, which gives a more comprehensive view of the privileges of hotel keepers. A hotel keeper in the Southern part of the State had been arrested in a vexatious suit under the Sunday laws for selling a couple of cigars. The courts below held this to be "common labor," and not a "work of necessity or charity," and so decided against him. He appealed, and the Supreme Court holds that keeping a hotel is one of the necessities of our civilization, and that it must be kept every day in the week. Consequently, a thing necessary to be done on any day of the week for the prosecution of that business, can also be done on Sunday, and therefore "it follows that if a hotel keeps a cigar stand, which is a part of its establishment, from which it sells cigars to guests, boarders and customers on a week day, to sell cigars from the same stand in the same way on Sunday is not unlawful. Indeed, we see no difference legally between the act of selling a cigar under such circumstances and the act of furnishing a cup of tea or coffee, a meal of victuals, or supplying any other daily want to a customer, on Sunday for pay."

WEST POINTISM.

With all the flood of light that has been thrown upon West Pointism by the investigation still going on, and with all the disposition to reform that hot bed of snobbery manifested by the bills introduced into Congress there is not yet even a hint of a perception by any one of the real fundamental error in the institution, and manner of its remedy. That error is a hereditary taint transmitted from the diseased aristocratic system of England, of which West Point is the progeny.

It lies in the continued adhesion to the exploded theory of past centuries, that armies consist of two widely distinct beings: "Gentlemen" to command, and creatures to serve.

Just so long as this absurd, undemocratic belief is kept up—just so long as it is held that no amount of brains, no amount of soldierly excellence, no length of service, can make an enlisted man as fitting a recipient of a Second Lieutenant's commission as a beardless cadet from "the Point" just so long are the ranks of the American Army going to be filled with the dregs of society, desertions and inefficiency be the rule, and West Point be the nursery of men who have nothing in common with the Democratic institutions of our country.

The BLADE has endeavored for years to call attention to the only remedy for this state of things. It lies in making the organization of West Point and the army correspond to that of the rest of our institutions.

The Army is about 20,000 strong. There are at least that many young men in the United States who are ambitious of a military career, and who would gladly enter the army as private soldiers if there were anything like as good chances for rising as are offered in peaceful vocations. They would enlist if there was as much chance of getting the ranks as there is in the British, French or German armies. But they will not go in as long as a Sergeant's stripes must bound their ambition.

The BLADE's plan is to do away with the present absurd system of appointment of cadets from Congressional Districts, and substitute for it a plan similar to that now in vogue in Germany. Let it be understood among the youth of the Nation that promotion in the Army can be secured by excellence in soldiering. Then let so many of the best Sergeants in the Army be selected every year, for such future education at West Point as will entitle them to promotion as Second Lieutenants. With this system well established we will have an end of desertion. The Army will only contain young men who have a fondness for the life of a soldier, and who go into it for a life long profession. Every one in it—feeling that he carries a General's stars in his knapsack—will become a soldier such as the Nation will have reason to be proud of, and West Point will cease to be an eyesore to all who love democratic institutions.

CLEARER EXPLANATION NEEDED.

DE LESSEPS, the French Engineer whose name has become so familiar to the people of the United States, writes in the May number of Appleton's *Journal* an article in answer to that contained in the April issue from the pen of Judge MORGAN who was a member of what was called the "Tribunal de Premiere Instance," of Egypt, in which he was accused of a course of business operations in connection with the Suez Canal, that, if true, stamps him as an arrant swindler. He with his confederates traded upon the ignorance of the Khedive and succeeded in loading him down with a debt greater than the sum that the whole canal cost.

It was understood that the canal could be built for 200,000,000 francs, at least that was the calculation of DELESSEPS. In one way and another that sum was increased until an outlay was reached of nearly 450,000,000 francs, while the Khedive was held responsible for 500,000,000 francs. The whole thing was the most bare faced robbery ever contemplated by a civilized nation. The very effort which the Egyptian monarch made to turn the building into good for his people proved an evil, rendered so by the way in which the work was conducted. It seems preposterous that these poor laborers should be compelled to carry sand in the manner described by Judge MORGAN. They were obliged to clasp their hands behind their backs, then stooping over, as much sand as they could retain there would be shoveled in, when they would climb the banks, and unclasping their fingers and straightening up, allow it to fall upon the ground. This was but one specimen of the outrageous way in which the work was conducted. Besides making slaves of the people, the most unjust claims for forfeiture were made upon the Khedive, and he was compelled to pay them, and the wholesale robbery finally caused his financial ruin.

DE LESSEP'S answer is not a convincing one, so far as his innocence is concerned. It would be hard perhaps within the limits of a magazine article to give all the ins and outs of so stupendous a business transaction, but there is sufficient lack of satisfactory explanation to make it desirable to know more of the conduct of the building of the Suez Canal, before embarking on such a gigantic work as the Inter Ocean Canal.

THE DEMOCRATIC TALLY.

The result of the Convention at Harrisburg is not disagreeable to Mr. TILDEN. Though it is not apparently as complete a success as he achieved in New York, it is still a success, as he has reason to expect much from the compromise which RANDALL brought about so adroitly when he saw that the WALLACE faction could not be choked off or suppressed in any way without disrupting the party. RANDALL claims that TILDEN will receive 27 votes from Pennsylvania, and doubtless the claim is well founded.

TILDEN also met with some opposition in Connecticut, but it was not so fierce as to preclude all hopes of getting the delegation solid, if the proper means are applied and no man knows better how to apply those means than Mr. TILDEN'S agent there—Sen. BARNUM. At least half the delegation already support Mr. TILDEN, and the balance will do so eventually.

So far the Democratic count stands.

	Tilden.	Anti Tilden.
Connecticut	6	6
New York	70	...
Pennsylvania	27	31
	103	37

GEN. LONGSTREET writes that 12 of the Georgia delegates will vote for GRANT.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The new English Cabinet is a strong one. GLADSTONE has shown good statesmanship in his choice of members, as it includes most of those who went out with him in 1874, but whose influence has been constantly felt in politics ever since, besides a few others who have come forward more prominently during the last few years, while the Tories have had control. The extreme Liberals are not the ones chosen for the principal Secretaryships, though GLADSTONE himself is as progressive as any in Great Britain.

Although the present Premier is over 70 years old, he retains all of his mental vigor and can be relied on by his party to do most efficient work. That he does not mean to be idle, is evident from his assuming so many duties at the outset of his return to office. His life has been a very active one always, and his influence, especially in matters of finance, been most powerful with the public. It was not until 1868 that he became thoroughly identified with the Liberal party, and then he became Prime Minister upon the downfall of DISRAELI'S government. The triumphs of his party during his administration were many, all tending to enlarge the freedom of the people. Among other things was the opening of the Universities to Dissenters; the abolishing of the system of purchase in the Army; the Irish Land act, and several others which caused a world of excitement at the time, and which, looked upon as reforms advocated by Radicals, met with violent opposition from the Tories.

That GLADSTONE has the confidence of the people is shown by their recent action. That he will do his utmost to prove to them that their confidence is not misplaced is certain. Should the new Ministry do nothing else but make a change that will result in relief to Ireland, the United States will rejoice in this expression of the popular will of the British Nation.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The fact that a large number of the emigrants from Ireland to this country are old and infirm is not exactly a pleasant one, as it means so many more paupers to be fed and clothed at public expense. Able bodied men and women who are or can be made self-supporting add to the material prosperity of the country; the other class detracts from it. There is already a tendency to an increase of pauperism, and the danger is the formation of a pauper class similar to those existing in other countries. When, however, a people are starving as in Ireland, a generous nation cannot refuse the aid which is needed to preserve life, and if they come hither to seek it, instead of remaining in their own country, it is hardly possible to turn them away. Yet it is impossible not to wish that the younger and more active constituted the bulk of the emigrants.

Few, perhaps, realize the extent of the emigration from Ireland to the United States during the last quarter of a century. Concerning this, the New York *Tribune* says:

While England, Scotland and even Wales have steadily increased in population, Ireland has grown fewer and fewer by the drainage of her life blood to this country. Since 1850 more than a third of her population have emigrated to the United States. In 1876 the emigration fell, owing to the stringency of the times here, to 37,557, the smallest number registered since 1850; it rose after that steadily with each Summer, reaching in 1879, 47,066.

This year the number is rapidly increasing, so that Ireland stands in a fair way of being depopulated unless some change is made by which her people can be rendered comfortable and prosperous at home in other words, given something to live for in the present and future.

MR. DOWNEY'S "POME."

The Wyoming delegate to Congress, Mr. DOWNEY, has succeeded in making things lively in that body. The occasion of the excitement is the development of the fact that he is addicted to poetry, and that he has had the temerity, not only to write a speech with rhyme and rhythm but in a surreptitious manner obtained leave to have this "pome" which was not delivered, printed in the Congressional *Record*.

Mr. DOWNEY is a man of enterprise, and of a pious and reverent turn of mind. He first introduced a resolution which was sufficient of itself to confer immortality upon its originator. He moved that $500,000 be appropriated to decorate the walls of the Capitol with pictures taken from CHRIST'S life. Now there was nothing objectionable in this resolution, especially when the character of numerous other appropriations are considered. When, however, he put his argument in its support in verse, and then audaciously loaded down the sacred pages of the *Record*—which had never known aught but prose before—his offense was past forgiveness. To be sure the most acute brain cannot, according to all accounts, perceive any possible connection between the "pome" and its subject, but there it is copyrighted and in print for all the world to see. The excitement in the House and Senate caused by this new departure has been such as to make the speech at least glanced at, which is more than can be said of most that are found upon the pages of this journal.

Mr. DOWNEY has established a dangerous precedent. He has bestrode the fiery horse of fancy, has given reign to his imagination openly and fearlessly in his legislative capacity, and now where will it end? Hitherto this sort of thing this trifling with sober fact, although wildly indulged in, has been clothed with a semblance of truth. Staid Senators and Representatives seemed to believe in what they uttered in prosaic prose, but now one of their number has ventured into the realm of poetry, the region of invention, and not only printed his wanderings in the *Record*, but actually copyrighted the work. Congress feels that its rights have been infringed and the country going to ruin. The end cannot be yet.

FATE seems to never tire of plunging the iron into the souls of the Democracy. JAMES SPAULDING, a colored man of Perry Township, Putnam County, Ind., is one whose industry and morals have been such a reproach to certain loose-going Democratic neighbors that it became unendurable, and they accordingly made a formal visit upon him one night last Winter,—masked and armed—according to the custom of their Mississippi confreres, and ordered him to leave the County. He declined, and at the election this Spring he ran for Supervisor against one of the men who led the midnight maskers, and beat him by a handsome majority. He will take his revenge when it comes to making his enemies work out their road tax.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

This magazine for May contains the following: Climate and Complexion; The Carbon Button; God and Nature; The Buffalo and his Fate; Sham Admiration in Literature; The Impediment of Aoipose; The Martyrdom of Science; The Pleasure of Visual Form; Hysteria and Demonism—A Study in Morbid Psychology; Bacteria as Destroyers of Insects; Some Facts and Fictions of Zoology; The Electrical Polyscope; Capture Among the Mollusks; How Insects Direct Their Flight; Sketch of James Clark Maxwell; Correspondence; Editor's Table; Literary Notices; Popular Miscellany; Notes.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's Monthly for May is at hand. The characteristics of the "Younger Painters of America," who are to be the subject of series of papers in Scribner by Mr. W. C. Brownell, are thought by that writer to be, broadly, 1. Strength of technique; 2. A genuine impulse to paint; and 3. A sense of picturesqueness. Over against these, as defects, are noted 1. A lack of poetry; and 2. A lack of style. To these generalizations there are, of course, exceptions, and in referring to the "new men" treated in the first paper (in the May number), Mr. Brownell does not fail to modify his classification. The other papers will follow before long. The English edition of Scribner's Magazine, which is steadily increasing from month to month, now amounts to 11,000 copies. The May number is the commencement of the 20th volume, $4 per year. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The May number is less political than some of the more recent numbers; the literary articles are of a high order. There are seven papers, and all are valuable, namely: Studies of Primitive Peoples; The English Language in America; Open Scholarships; Skulls, Brains and Souls; Oliver Wendell Holmes; Victor Emmanuel; The Abuse of the Ballot and its Remedy; Government Machinery. The closing paper is a review of four important works.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The following are the contents for May: The Stillwater Tragedy, VIII.; The Examination System in Education; Wants; McIntyre's False Face; Talent and Genius; Ten Days in the Rebel Army; A Neglected Poet; Records of W. M. Hunt; The Undiscovered Country; Bluebird's Greeting; The Democratic Presidential Nomination; British Americanisms; Recent Novels; Mark Twain's New Book; Farragut; Metternich; Zola's Last Novel; Hector Berlioz; Madame Le Brun; Symond's Greek Poets; The Contributors' Club; Publications Received.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The issue opens with an article entitled "Gen. Grant and Strong Government," by Judge J. S. Black, which will not damage the ex-President's popularity. "The Religion of all Sensible Men," by Leslie Stephen, is a plea for a free, go-as-you please religion, a popular kind for professional Christians, and not a very safe kind at the death extremity. Judge Curtis presents part second of "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." "Ralph Waldo Emerson" is the subject of a well-written paper by Francis H. Underwood. "The Monroe Doctrine and Isthmus Canal," is probably by the editor, at least there is no name as sponsor for its sentiments. The review of these books, by A. Gustafson, closes the list.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine for May has the following table of contents: The Red River of the North, 16 illustrations; Old Catskill, six illustrations; Musicand Musicians in England, 13 illustrations; On Chloris Walkinge in Ye Saowe, one illustration; The Shad and the Alewife, 13 illustrations; Home Studies in Nature, two illustrations; When? a poem; The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 14 illustrations; "Salgama Condita," a story; White Wings, a yachting romance; Civil Service Reform in New York; Our Beginnings, a story; Lost, a poem; Our National Guard; Mary Anerley, a novel; To a Bluebird, a poem; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

ARCTIC COMMERCE.

What Nordenskjold Says of Its Possibilities.

Prof. Nordenskjold recently lectured before the French geographical society, "On the possibility of Navigation for Commercial Purposes in the Siberian Arctic Ocean." He summed up his discoveries as follows:

"First—The route by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern shores of Siberia ought to be frequently navigable in a few weeks by a suitable steamer having aboard experienced mariners; but it is not very probable, from the knowledge that we actually possess of the Ice sea of Siberia that this route will become in its totality of great importance to commerce.

"2. It may already be given as a thesis that there exist no difficulties for the utilization as a commercial route of the way by sea between the Obi Jenisei and Europe.

"3 According to all probability the route by sea between the Jenisei and the Lena and between the Lena and Europe can be equally utilized as routes of commerce, but the going and returning between the Lena and Europe cannot be effected in the course of the same Summer.

"Fourth—Ulterior explorations are necessary to decide on the possibility of maritime commercial relations between the mouth of the Lena and the Pacific. The experience acquired by our expedition shows that in any case there can be introduced by that route from the Pacific into the basin of the Lena, in steamers, heavy engines and other effects which can not be transported conveniently on sledges and wagons.

"Many persons will, no doubt, find the views that I have expressed a little too rich in promises. The experience that we actually possess of the parts of the Ice sea situated between the Jenisei and Behring Straits is in reality so small that it leaves an ample field for diverse opinions, and it is clear that the question cannot be definitely solved except by ulterior explorations. To show how little authorized would be an absolute negation, let me be permitted to mention again that the vessels of the Danish-Greenland Commercial company, in their voyages to the waters west of Greenland, always filled with ice, are less exposed to disasters and damages than navigators in the seas of China, and that the Norwegian whalers sail annually on the Western shores of Spitzbergen, beyond the latitude reached with difficulty by the vessels of Phipps and Tchitschagow, equipped with all the resources of Russia and England. It is quite in the domain of possibility that identical circumstances may at some time become the rule in the navigation along the northern shores of Asia. But for that it is not only necessary to know whether there exist difficulties and obstacles, but also to know what these difficulties and obstacles are, where they are met with, where they cease, and how they can be avoided."

The Proprietor of the London "Times."

Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, was barely saved from defeat in Berkshire in the general overthrow of the Tories. He beat Mr. Rogers, his Liberal competitor by 98 votes in a poll of over 5,000, and was only done by the conciliation of some Liberals and a pledge to support a Liberal Government in the future. It is anticipated that the London *Times* will, in consequence, change its tone and tone.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

An Old Soldier Who Was Present at Wilmington When the Prisoners Came In.

CLIMAX, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., April 26, 1880.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

As a subscriber of your valuable paper I have pursued with much interest the story of Andersonville Prison, by John McElroy, and as an old soldier of three years' experience, (although never a prisoner,) should think he came as near doing the subject justice as any man could, and I think as far as some facts coming under my own personal observation would lead me to conclude, the story is in no way overdrawn, but on the contrary, rather mild in character than otherwise. I served three years as Sergeant of D and E Companies, 25th Michigan Infantry, belonging to the First Brigade, Second Division, 23d Army Corps, said Brigade being the one stationed at the Brunswick River bridge near Wilmington, N. C., and I remember well the arrival and appearance of the 1,200 Union prisoners at that point, as mentioned in "Andersonville," and think I shall never forget it as long as I live. This, I am positive, was the same detachment the writer belonged to. The time was March 1865, a short time after Wilmington was captured. Myself and bunkmate helped assist them from the cars and into a piece of woods near by, where they were placed in camp for the night, and he and myself were up nearly all night making fires and coffee for them, and trying to make them comfortable as possible. And thanks for a period of full rations, we had plenty and to spare, which we gladly gave the starving men. I never, until that moment imagined that a human being could be reduced to the state these men seemed to be in and live. I was told that there were 16 dead found on the train when they disembarked, and there were in the morning about 20 that died during the night. We found among the number, two men belonging to our own Regiment, captured near Atlanta, neither of whom could stand alone, and apparently nearly bereft of reason, although when captured in August seven months before they were strong healthy men. There were threats long, loud and deep made among the men of our brigade of lynching the Johnnies that guarded the train and it would not have taken a great effort to have gotten a movement that would have made it rather uncomfortable for the chaps, and they seemed to take in the situation for they were rather white around the gills. In describing the appearance of the prisoners McElroy comes as near painting the truth as any living man could do perhaps. But he nor any other man can hardly do the subject justice. I took part in the siege of Knoxville was all through the Atlanta campaign in the siege and battles around Nashville, had a hand in taking Fort Anderson and Wilmington, never was sick, never had a furlough, never was away from the regiment only when on duty, thought I had seen war, but when I saw these I had my doubts, and was ready and willing to hand those boys my hat and anything else that would make them comfortable.

Yours Respectfully,
H. N. ELWELL.

TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Pen Pictures of Prominent Men.

Mary Clemens in the Independent.

Both men at superficial glance look years older than they are. At first glance they appear decidedly elderly; but looking longer you see signs and tokens of late lingering youth. Mr. Blaine is of imposing height and burly in form. His hair is nearly white and thin on the top, and his beard is not heavy. He has a fair, but not imposing head. Large at the base, it does not tower into a dome of thought, and his perceptive and emotional faculties overpower those of reason. His eyes, his finest feature, are very fine, though their beauty is impaired by the watersacs filling above and below them. His nose is his worst feature—fat, sensual. "Nosey Blaine" a flattering paragraph says he was called at school, adding: "It was a nose for Napoleon." No. It was the eagle's beak, like Wellington's—the nose of bone, not the nose of fat—that commanded the admiration of Bonsparte. Mr. Blaine's mouth is pleasant rather than strong—the mouth of a humored child, that could smile or pout or sulk for what it wants; and what it wants it wants and intends to get. A well fed, well dressed heavy man of the world, on whose face passion rather than time has set its heavy seal. This is 'the plumed knight' whom I see a woman has already addressed as "Jamie" in a campaign poem. A man who, despite a brilliant brain and acute intelligence, is distinctively a man of desire, of impulse, of emotion, springing from a central root of self-love, that never for a moment lets him forget what he desires and wills to have for himself. The keenest and most self-loving of politicians, he never was and never could be a patriot. Mr. Edmunds is scarcely less tall, but much slighter than Mr. Blaine. Of about the same age, scarcely 50, he looks 60. Bald, with a heavy beard, a strong face, full of repose, he has been likened by character etchers both to the prophet Jeremiah and to St. Jerome. He certainly has a head and face worthy of the brush of any old master. Impaired health, entailed by a sedentary life, has given him this suggestion of venerableness. One who knows him well enough to watch the play of his features and to listen to the quiet sallies of his keen wit loses at once all suggestions of age. Mr. Edmunds has a noble head and strong rather than fine features. His eyes are blue; may be forbidding, frostily kind, or to the "precious few," gently winning. He has not "stumping manners," and, were he "stumping" Ohio, would not take the heart of the boys as Blaine did, by "playing ball." Yet he is fond of the society of congenial men, and not wholly adverse to convivial dinners; a man on whose repute, public or private, no shadow has ever fallen; the closest, keenest debater in the Senate; a statesman the quality of whose honor has never been questioned. In his own home in a circle as gentle and intelligent as Washington ever saw, he is the king of men.

Domestic Water Power.

Many household operations might be effectively performed by small water motors. In Zurich, water is commonly used in this way as a substitute for hand labor. Fire-wood, for example is sawn in convenient lengths for burning. A small sawing machine on wheels is drawn by two men to the front of a house. They connect by a flexible tube with the nearest hydrant: the water flows to the machine; the saw dances, and cuts up the wood with surprising rapidity. A portable turbine has also been invented, and employed in many places in the same city in driving a Gramme machine for the production of the electric light. Water is very abundant in Zurich, but there are other towns in which this domestic water power could be advantageously introduced. Where it is any object to keep a record of the water used, as in cicstor showing the quantity might be affixed to the machine.

The Child and the Mocking Bird.

Albany Press.

A little child in Jacksonville, Florida, was in the habit of playing upon the piazza of her father's house. Near by a mocking bird had its nest in the orange trees, and the child would throw crumbs to the bird daily. After a while the child was taken sick and died. While the child's body was lying in the coffin the bird was seen to perch upon the slat of the window-blind, pour forth one of its most brilliant songs, and then flit away. Some hours after this the body of the little bird was found dead upon the floor of the piazza, and was placed upon the coffin of its little friend and was interred with it in the same grave.

PREFERRING DEATH TO GOUT.

One of the most Deliberate Cases of Suicide on Record.

New York Star, April 27.

The details of the suicide of Peter Weiler, the wealthy land owner of Riverside avenue, Woodside, N. J., show that he had deliberately determined self-destruction. He had suffered for years from the gout, and of late had also endured excruciating agony from pains in his head. Another trouble has also long overhung his life. His daughter Josephine, a handsome girl, and the light of her father's closing years was married some six years ago, and about a year later died. Her death was keenly felt by her father, and he would often say to intimate friends: "She is gone! she is gone! Oh, how I loved her." Not long ago he remarked: "When I go, I'll go as I lived," meaning that he had lived an energetic, pushing life, and would die in harness and in a manner that would leave no doubts as to the cause of death.

On Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock he left the house, and as he did not return by 6 o'clock, Mrs. Weiler became anxious. She sent the servant to the house of Mr. Jeanne, a neighbor, to inquire if he was there, but he was not there. The servants then began a search of the premises. One went up stairs to the hay loft over the carriage house, and on reaching the top saw old Mr. Weiler, as she thought, standing near some tree boxes. She called him but received no reply.

Mrs. Weiler, now alarmed in earnest, sent for assistance to the neighbors. Mr. Jeanne came to her aid, and found the body of Weiler hanging from a beam. He cut it down, and it fell on top of him with a heavy thud.

It was then discovered that the old man—he was over 78 years of age—had procured a bullseye lantern, and by its light had made his way through the loft to a place where two piles of lumber lay near each other underneath a massive rafter. He had procured a stout clothesline, and doubling it, had climbed up on one of the piles of lumber, or on a keg that stood near by, and tied the rope around the rafter three times. He then made a noose, put it around his neck, and then with a Smith & Wesson revolver shot himself in the head, at the same instant he dropped forward and hung suspended. The ball entered the right temple, lodged in the brain, doubtless causing instant death.

Weiler was a large, heavily built man, and the rope cut deeply into the flesh. He had evidently committed the act with the greatest deliberation. Before mounting the pile of lumber he removed his hat, hung up his walking stick, and placed his cuffs carefully one side.

Mr. Weiler was born in Germany, and came to this country 40 years ago. For several years he carried on an iron foundry business in New York. He afterward manufactured printing presses, but withdrew from active business in 1865, and in 1873 turned over his interest in the printing press establishment to his son. His neighbors say he was a warm-hearted, generous man, and much liked and esteemed.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Young Girls of Families of High Social Position Detected in a Serious Misdemeanor.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Several weeks ago the principal of a well known school for young ladies in this city discovered that a number of books had mysteriously disappeared from her library. She employed a detective for the purpose of tracing the persons who had committed the depredations. The officer finally found that the missing volumes had been sold to a second-hand dealer. The dealers in old books are not always scrupulous as to the antecedents of the books which they purchase. Sometimes persons come to them who are obliged by necessity to part with volumes which they would gladly keep. The buyer says nothing, but indicates by the hard conditions of his bargain that he knows what sort of a person he is dealing with. Boys and girls frequently visit a certain class of these shops to sell their school books. If the visitor arouses any suspicion by his appearance or bearing, he would be narrowly watched, but if he was of respectable appearance, and did not ask too high a price for his property, or did not accept a trifling offer too eagerly, very little thought would be given to the matter. As the result showed, the persons who disposed of the books from the school mistress' library were of such an appearance that their acts would hardly have been questioned by any body.

The lady, in company with the detective, visited the dealer, and while she was in the shop was surprised to see two of the young ladies from her school enter the door. They were identified by the shop keeper as the persons from whom he had bought the books. She found upon examination that the value of the books taken was about $70. One of the girls was dismissed from the school, and the other was withdrawn by her relatives, who, it is said, redeemed the books in order to prevent the unfortunate affair from being made public. What makes the case all the more strange is that the young girls belong to families which have money as well as social position, and in one instance at least, the love of dress seems to have been gratified by the parent.

FEMALE DETECTIVES.

The Way a St. Joseph Woman Traps a Chicago Detective.

New York Times.

When a woman wants to deceive a man she is inclined to deceive him by feigning love for him. The reason she would probably assign for this is that by such feigning she can blind his judgment and suppress his common sense. A feminine detective has been practicing this ruse upon another (masculine) detective in the West, and with entire success. She is named Nellie McPhearson; has been for some time employed on the Commercial Detective Agency at St. Joseph, Mo.; is about 30, tall, slender, has dark hair and eyes, is attractive in person, and has most engaging manners. Sometimes since directors Western railways, the Chicago & Rock Island, and Burlington & Quincy among others, found that a great many counterfeit local tickets on their roads had been put in circulation, and they employed Detective Murray, of Chicago, to discover the counterfeiters. He entered on the work, apparently, with much eagerness, expressing much confidence that he could soon trace out the guilty; but he really made no progress. Then the corporations engaged Nellie to assist him, and she did assist him vigorously. In a few weeks she had reason to suspect him of the crime, but in order to blind him to her suspicion, she pretended to have fallen madly in love with him. The pretense wheedled him completely, and in a short time she had collected overwhelming evidence against him. She set a trap for him, he fell into it, and she caused his arrest at a Chicago hotel, while he was waiting for a sentimental interview. He is now in jail, complaining that he can endure discovery and disgrace, but to be betrayed in the secret name of love wounds his tenderest sensibilities to the core. He may commit fresh crime again wherever he can; but he can never smile again—never, never, never. The mimosa like nature of a detective, where the holy emotions are concerned, can not be divined by ordinary mortals.

The Stanhope Jewels.

History and Mystery of Precious Stones, by W. Jones.

The true value of jewels, as souvenirs of affection, is shown in the will of the late Earl Stanhope, in which he gives certain diamonds to his daughter-in-law, Evelyn, (the present Countess Stanhope) for her life, stating that in so doing, it is in accordance with the wishes of his late wife, as expressed in a memorandum in which she set forth that the jewels were part value of the deceased peer's publishing works, and as such she was very proud of them. After the death of the Countess, the diamonds were to be made heirlooms, to pass with the trifle.

"LESS CONSOLATION."

How Jim Missed The 'Possum.

A correspondent at Starkville, Miss., writes: The Flat Creek neighborhood, together with the whole surrounding country, in Eastern Mississippi, is amply supplied with opossums and boasts of two or three "'possum dogs" that "can't be beat." Consequently the favorite delicacy of the Southern darkey is abundantly enjoyed on the creek at the proper season. In this connection there is often told in the community a practical joke which Peter Brown played on Jim Mason. Peter and Jim were fast friends and generally "ran together" during their leisure hours.

On one occasion, after dark, Jim killed a small, fat opossum, which he thought would just about make a "square meal" for one hungry man. The little animal was properly prepared and put on the fire to cook: while Jim—who was at that time the sole occupant of the cabin—stretched himself before the fire while the opossum was cooking. In a few minutes he was buried in slumber. Jim's sleep was deep and unbroken. Time passed on; the opossum was finally "done" through and through, and still Jim continued to sleep and snore.

At this stage of the proceedings Peter Brown entered the cabin and took in the situation. He was hungry himself and saw an opportunity to get a lunch. So he quietly removed the skillet top, took out the opossum and proceeded to "discuss" it with the keenest relish. In a little while it was all devoured. Peter then took a piece of the remaining fat and carefully greased Jim's hands and mouth, while the latter continued to snore. Peter then left the cabin, leaving the bones scattered on the hearth.

At last Jim awoke with a drowsy stare and rubbed his eyes. He looked around awhile and then broke into the following soliloquy:

"Well, Mr. 'Possum, I reckon you done by dis time; yars, you gran' vilyan. I'll eat you now; my mouf done sot reg 'lar 'possum fashion."

With these words Jim looked into the skillet, where only a few scraps marked what was left of the savory feast:

"B'ess my stars," he exclaimed, "ef somebody ain't done steal de 'possum! Hi, here de bones scattered all 'bout de flo'; some dogged villain been here an' eat dat 'possum while I was sleep; wait, lem me see; why, my hands are chock full o' grease. Wait, hol' on; why, bless my stars, ef my mouf ain't right greasy, too! Well, well, well! I wonder ef I did git up an' eat dat 'possum while I was 'sleep! I must 's done it! Well, all I got to say is dis: Ef I did eat dat 'possum he sets lighter on my stomach an' he gibs me less consolation dan any 'possum I ebber eat sence I was born."

Some New Anecdotes.

Belknap tells a new story of Grant: They were at the Boston Jubilee together. While resting in the hotel one evening they heard a band approaching, playing some martial air. Turning to Belknap the General inquired what tune that was, adding that he had been hearing it ever since he left home. He was told that it was "Hail to the Chief," and they were playing it in his honor, for the band at that moment stopped under his window. On the following day there was another serenade and reception, during which Grant turned to Belknap and said he was glad that band had found something new as he was tired of that old tune. Belknap burst into a hearty laugh as the band at that very moment was rendering the inevitable "Hail to the Chief," and the General did not recognize it.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the story of the man who had been promised the first vacancy in the Postoffice Department. One day, while lazily sauntering near the river he saw a dead man dragged ashore. He looked at the face and recognized a clerk whom he had known in the Postoffice. He ran all the way to the department, rushed into the presence of the Postmaster General and demanded his appointment. "I only promised you a place when there was a vacancy," said the Postmaster General. "There is one," said the excited individual. "I saw the dead body of John Jones dragged out of the river." Slowly the Postmaster General enunciated the following words; "You are too late. One hour ago the place was given to the man who saw John Jones when he fell into the river.

The Savannah *News* says: During the war Gen. McLaws, now Postmaster at Savannah was riding down his picket line and encountered a son of the Old Pine Tree State on duty, who had taken his gun apart with the intention of cleaning it. The General halted in front of him, when the following conversation ensued: "Look here my man, are you not a sentinel on duty?" "Well, y-a-s, a bit of one!" "Don't you know it is wrong to take your gun apart while on duty?" "Well, now, who the devil are you?" The General saw his chance, and with a sly tw

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule shall in no way at once into the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE is exclusive, and is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual, or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

P. S., Arnot, Pa.: We do not know the parties named.

J. W. J., Tenth, Ill.: The parties were said to be reliable.

J. R. McC., Galva, Ill.: See reply to L. B., Belleville, Kan.

L. B., Belleville, Kan.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

C. L., Matherton, Mich.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

J. L. D., Lebanon, Ind.: We pay no attention to anonymous correspondents.

G. P. S., Orland, Ill.: The BLADE does not deal in coins. Is neither a buyer nor a seller.

J. G. TRIMBLE, Bangor, Mich., wishes to learn the whereabouts of his father, Abel Phillips.

A. G. J., Teal Lick, W. Va., says: "I find the answer to the problem sent by A. M. S. to be 1856 feet."

J. H., Jackson, Mich.: Hon. James G. Blaine and Col. R. G. Ingersoll may both be addressed at Washington, D. C.

G. A. C., Fowler, Ind., asks: "How many railroads run into Toledo?"—Sixteen, all told, with two more to follow shortly.

W. D. MOORE, M. D., Coalville, Ind., says: "Can any one inform me of the address of Dr. Hines, formerly Surgeon of the 18th U. S. Inf. Regt.

JAMES O. BOWMAN, Central City, Neb., wishes to obtain the address of Albert Blair, John A. Overlander, and Capt. A. P. Gipson, Co. I, 45th Ill. Vols.

WM. PROCTOR, Kane, would like the address of C. J. Davis, general agent of artificial stone or the address of Frank Davis, last heard of in Ohio.

J. A. SCHOFIELD, Creston, Iowa, would like to correspond with some person residing in or near Olympia, Washington Territory, and Portland, Or.

I. A. S. C., Murray, Ia.: The man you inquire about was afterward identified as a resident of this State, so that he could hardly be your missing neighbor.

J. M. ADAMS, Stanberry, Mo., desires a correspondent in Washington Territory, who will give him information regarding openings for a farmer and carpenter.

J. B. R., Millville, N. J., We should not seriously object to republishing the pieces you name, but cannot well undertake to give the time necessary to looking them up.

G. B. C., Rehoboth, O.: Sailors are in fair demand at this port. The rate fixed by the Sailors' Union is $2 per day, but non-unionmen frequently ship for something less.

D. E., Toledo, O.: Address Ehrlich & Co., New York. 2. We cannot undertake to advise you as to stock farming in Colorado. Perhaps some of our readers in that state will do so.

J. B. T., Kinsman, Mich.: All the large cities have dealers in old and rare coins, who pay a fair price for them. We could hardly undertake to name any of them through these columns.

C. W. H., West Lima, Ind.: You do not say whether you have had an experience as an editor, or whether you only think to occupy it some day. Such positions do not go begging, and we do not now know where to refer you.

J. M. G., Morning Star, Tenn.: "In the census of 1880 will show a population not far from 50,000 for Toledo. 2. The best book on the subject is published by the American News Co., of New York. We believe the price is about $10.

W. H. BIXBY, Buffalo City, Kan., asks: Can any reader of the BLADE give me the address of Dr. Crain, surgeon in charge of Post Hospital at New Creek, W. Va., in 1864 and 1865. Also the address of Marshal Scott, of the 3d W. Va. Vol. Inf., who also was a veteran.

W. J., (no address) asks: "1. What time of year is best to cut timber for durability? 2. Will plaster paris lose its strength?"—When the tree contains the least sap—say between December 1st and February 1st in southern latitudes. 2. We can hardly understand what you mean by this question.

W. F. D., Battle Creek, Mich.: In your case we violate our rules requiring all questions to be accompanied by the name of the writer, because we prefer you cannot read, and are therefore ignorant of them. No act has ever been passed by Congress giving soldiers in the late rebellion a warrant or patent for any portion of the public lands.

F. M. TENNY, Jonesport, Me., asks for the address of John F. Hamilton, Surgeon of the 1st Colo. Vol., or Larkin C. Tallis, Assistant Surgeon, or Egerton Perry, Second Assistant Surgeon; John F. Beresford, Captain of Co. D, 1st Col. Vol., or Charles E. Phillips, Second Lieutenant of same company.

W. C., Pleasant Hill, O.: A very successful fish hatchery, belonging to and under the direct control of the State, is located at Toledo. The Superintendent, Hon. Emery D. Potter, Sr., has been highly successful in hatching the spawn of white fish, California salmon, brook trout, etc. You can learn how far the State could aid you in securing what you want by addressing him at Toledo.

L. W., Avoca, Ind., asks: "1. Who was the author of the lines, 'The pen is mightier than the sword?' 2. Has an elephant a tongue?"—1. Edward Bulwer Lytton. The line occurs in Richelieu,

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

2. Certainly. Why not.

J. W., (no address) asks: "How are angle worms 'scoured' so as to make them more tempting as bait? I see the term used by writers on angling, but do not know what the process."—Angle worms are "scoured" by placing them in clean sand. Here, in a short time, they will free themselves from the earth which they contain, becoming fresh and red, and making a very tempting bait.

JAS. N. N., Hinsdale, N. Y., writes: "Let G, W. V., Nespen, Ill., try the following rule: Find the interest on the whole amount for one year at the given interest, divide this interest by the compound interest on $1 for the number of years, and to this quotient add the simple interest thus obtained. I do not like the rule given by J. F. M., of Hudson, Ind. Let me ask him what would be the result if the end 12 inches wide was two inches thick, and the end six inches wide was one inch thick?"

A. K., Casey, Ill.: It is generally supposed that the Judges of our Courts are chosen without especial regard to their political proclivities. The majority of the Judges of the Maine Supreme Court are, we believe, of Republican antecedents. 2. The States of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island elect a Governor every year. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin, elect every second year; New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania every third year, and the remainder every fourth year.

A DEMOCRATIC FRIEND writes: "Perhaps you will not care to know, but I must tell you that I think the BLADE the best family weekly printed. Now, I am a Democrat, not one of the Bourbon stripe, but a Democrat who did three years service in behalf of the Union, and am ready to do three more, if needed. I hope and expect to vote next Fall for the Democratic nominee, and if we elect him I shall consider the Union just as safe as it is to-day. No fear of the "seoosh" game again, and if they try it, why, we licked them once, and can do it again. By the way, "A File of Infantrymen" is just splendid."

J. S., Greenwood, Tex., asks: "What is the cause of the wells falling here, immediately after the wind changes to the North. My well invariably falls in a very short time after the change of wind?"—As near as we can judge, your well is connected by an underground channel with some open body of water whose height is affected by the wind. Where a strong breeze blows in a certain direction, the water in the lake or stream nearest your well is lowered, and in a short time the water in the well falls accordingly. This would seem to be the only reasonable explanation for such an occurrence.

A. E. G., Summitville, Ind., asks: "Will you please explain how the drink called absinthe is manufactured and of what it is composed?"—Absinthe is a liquor which originated in Paris, but which has now become quite common in England and various other parts of Europe, and even in some parts of the United States. It is a mixture of the essence of wormwood, sweet flag, anise seed, angelica root and alcohol, colored green with the leaves or juice of the smallage, spinach or nettles, and sometimes with blue vitriol, to give it as well a certain required taste. It is said that chloride of antimony, commonly called butter of antimony, is another adulterant. The proportion or essence of wormwood to alcohol is five drams of the essence to 100 quarts of alcohol. Its bitterness increases the craving or desire for it, and the habitue is soon unable to take food, unless he is primed for it by the deadly provocative.

H. H. M., Union Grove, Tenn., asks: "Will you please give the number of electoral votes in each State?"—Under the Constitution each State is entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. The United States census of June next will make a basis for a new apportionment of members of Congress, but this will have no effect on the Presidential election of 1880. The following table will show the electoral vote of each State according to the present apportionment:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	8	Total	369

G. C. P., St. Paris, O., asks: "Please give me the names of the Generals of the late war who were natives of Ohio. 2 The names of the Governors of all the States. 3. The number of regiments Ohio furnished in the last war."—1. Ohio had in the field against the armed foes of the Union, the following officers above and including the rank of Brigadier General, omitting all brevet officers: Generals, U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman; Lieutenant General, Phil. H. Sheridan; Major Generals, Geo. B. McClellan, W. S. Rosecrans, J. B. McPherson, O. M. Mitchell, Q. A. Gilmore, Irwin McDowell, Don Carlos Buell, E. C. Schenck, J. A. Garfield, W. B. Hazen, J. D. Cox, Geo. A. Custer, J. B. Steedman, Godfrey Weitzel, David S. Stanley, George Crook, Wager Swayne, Alex. M. McCook, M. D. Leggett; Brigadier Generals, Robt. L. McCook, W. H. Lytle, W. S. Smith, C. B. Buckingham, F. Vandeveer, Geo. P. Este, J. A. Dewey, Benj. F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, R. P. Buckland, W. H. Powell, J. G. Mitchell, A. S. Piatt, E. P. Scammon, C. G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, J. W. Sill, N. C. McLean, W. T. H. Brooks, G. W. Morgan, John Beatty, W. W. Burns, J. S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, H. B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, J. P. Slough, T. K. Smith. 2. We have given this list quite frequently. 3. Ohio furnished in all 310,654 soldiers. These were organized into 197 regiments of infantry, 15 of cavalry, 13 batteries of light and two of heavy artillery. From the 130th to the 197th regiments both inclusive, were National Guards.

RES. H. M. P., Cedar Springs, Mich., asks: "Which of the Presidents took their office by a minority of the popular vote?"—To answer the question which our correspondent asks, we should reply "none." What she means to ask, evidently, is, "Which of the Presidents failed to receive a majority of either the electoral or popular vote?" Down to 1824, the Presidential electors were chosen by State Legislatures. In 1800, Jefferson, who was the Democratic candidate for President, failed to receive a majority of the electoral vote, owing to the intriguing of Aaron Burr, the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket. Burr succeeded in making a tie vote with Jefferson and the election accordingly went into the House of Representatives, where the latter was chosen on the 36th ballot. In 1824, the contest was an exceedingly active and bitter one, with four candidates in the field. Andrew Jackson led with 99 votes, but neither of them received a majority, and the election again went to the House, and Jackson was successful. In 1844, Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, received a total of 1,301,832 votes against 1,337,243 for James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate. But Polk received 170 electoral votes, while Clay received only 105. In 1848 there were three candidates in the field, the Whigs being represented by Zachary Taylor, and the Democrats by Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren. The popular vote stood, Taylor, 1,360,099, Cass, 1,220,544, Van Buren, 291,263, or a majority of more than 130,000 in favor of the Democrats. But Taylor received 163 electoral votes, 127 were cast for Cass, and none for Van Buren. In 1850, the total popular vote for Lincoln was only 1,866,352, and the total vote for Breckenridge, Douglas and Bell was 2,810,501. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12. In 1876 the total popular vote for Hayes was 4,033,950, and for Tilden, Cooper, Smith, et al., was 4,308,583. Of the electoral ballots, 185 were cast for Hayes, and 184 for Tilden.

D. B. F., Waterloo, Ind., asks: "Please give a brief description of the government of Italy, its reigning sovereign, etc."—The reigning King of Italy is Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II., of Italy, and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. On the 2d of April, 1868, he married Margarita, only daughter of the late Prince Fernandino, of Piedmont, Duke of Genova. The civil list of the King is fixed at 650,000 pounds, or 16,250,000 lire of Italian money. The present Constitution of Italy is based on a royal statute granted in 1848 by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible Ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament. The latter consists of two chambers, an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of the Princes of the royal house, who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members above 40 years old, who are nominated by the King for life. The conditions requisite to such nomination are that the person should either have filled some high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or finally should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 pounds. The Deputies of the lower House are elected by a majority of all citizens who are 25 years of age and pay taxes to the amount of one pound, twelve shillings. A Deputy must be 31 years of age. The duration of Parliament is five years, but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections and convoke a new meeting within four months. The Ministry comprises nine different Bureaus or Departments.

JUDGE GEDDES'S PENSION COURT BILL.

The following important bill is now pending in the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted, That a Court to be known as "the Court of Pensions" is hereby established, to consist of three members, who shall be persons learned in law, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their said office for the term of three years and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Each member of said Court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Court to examine and determine all claims for pensions, increase of pensions, for restoration to the pension rolls, and for arrears of pension arising under the laws of the United States which may be appealed to it from the Commissioner of Pensions, together with all questions for pensions and arrears of pension which do not come within any pension law and cannot be adjudicated and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions, and the decision of said Court upon any claim shall be final, except where the disability for which the pension was granted has been removed, either in whole or part, and in cases of fraud, as hereinafter provided, and when, in the judgment of said Court, the claimant has an equitable right to relief, but which the law does not make provision for, said Court shall recommend the allowance of the same by Congress, and thereupon such cases, including the exhibits and testimony therein with the equitable reasons therefor, shall be certified by said Court to Congress, and from and after the passage of this act only cases so certified shall be passed upon by Congress.

SEC. 3. That each member of said Court shall be entitled to an annual salary of $4,000, payable quarterly from the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That said court shall appoint for said court, if necessary, one secretary, one reporter, clerk at an annual salary of $1,800, and two assistants at an annual salary of $1,200 each, and a messenger at an annual salary of $840, each payable quarterly from the Treasury. The clerks and messengers shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall be under the direction of the court in the performance thereof, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed by it from the office.

SEC. 5. That all applications for pension pending in Congress, not disposed of at the time of the organization of said court, shall be referred, with all the papers pertaining to each claim, to said court.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be delivered on request of a claimant, or his attorney, to the Court of Pensions, without delay, from time to time, all disallowed claims for pensions, arrears of pensions, for increase of pensions, and for restoration to the pension rolls, and all papers, affidavits, exhibits and testimony filed in each of said claims, and all of said testimony filed with the claim is hereby made a part of the evidence to be considered by the said court in the adjudication and it shall be competent for the claimant and the government to take additional testimony before the Court, and at the claimant, which shall be considered by said court in its adjudication.

SEC. 7. When the record of the War Department shows that an applicant is a "deserter," said court shall have full jurisdiction and power to hear and determine whether said record should be amended, and if the record of desertion, in the opinion of the court, should be removed, then the claim of pension shall be considered the same as if the record did not exist.

SEC. 8. That on assembling of the Court, the judges are hereby authorized to establish all rules and forms of proceedings that may be deemed necessary for the prompt hearing and decision of all claims that come before it; and when all claims have been determined and allowed the final decision shall be certified to the Secretary of the Interior, and the names of the applicant shall be placed upon the pension rolls entitled to the benefits of said decision, and paid as if the applicant's name had been placed on the pension rolls by the Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of the pension laws in force when the pension application was pending in his department.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to provide such rooms in the Interior Department or elsewhere at Washington for the use of the Court of Pensions as may be necessary for their accommodation.

SEC. 10. The said Court of Pensions shall continue in session during each year as long as may be necessary for the prompt disposition of the business of the Court, and any two of the judges of said Court shall constitute a quorum and may transact business; but in the event of a disagreement in any case, such cases shall be reserved for consideration and judgment by all of said judges.

SEC. 11. In all cases tried and determined by said Court of Pensions, it shall be competent for any one to file in said court an affidavit, alleging fraud in procuring any pension in said Court, and thereupon notice of the charge shall be given the said pensioner, and said Court shall hear and determine said allegation of fraud upon affidavits of the Government and the pensioner; and if the fraud is established said Court shall order and adjudge that the name of said pensioner shall be dropped from the pension rolls and no further payment allowed thereon.

The following petition, addressed to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives is being circulated in various parts of the country:

The undersigned, honorably discharged officers, soldiers and sailors, who served in the United States army and navy during the war of 1861-5, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to pass such enabling laws and warrant for 160 acres of land to every soldier and sailor who served 14 days and has been honorably discharged from service, and to the widows and minors of those who have died without receiving it. The fact that which is granted to the survivors of all soldiers of the wars of 1776, 1812, and the war with Mexico, together with the general promise of the United States to military officers, gave those enlisting good reason to believe it would be given to them, and was part of the inducement for entering the service. As nearly all these soldiers are now past middle life, and hundreds of thousands maimed or suffering from disease contracted in the service of the nation, the benefits of the land laws are practically denied to these and the widows and minors who are not able to enter upon and cultivate the public domain, which is being rapidly possessed by others. We think the time has come when Congress should do this manifest act of justice.

HE WAS ON HAND.

She Proved Herself Ungrateful.
Rockland Courier.

It was dark in the depot one day last week when the evening train came in. An elderly farmer was backed up against the partition, watching in open-mouthed wonder the big pulling engine, and the yellow-covered cars as they discharged their passengers, when a handsome young girl in a sealskin cloak dashed forward, and throwing herself upon the honest granger's manly breast, imprinted a kiss upon his sunburned cheek, and exclaimed:

"You dear old pa, I knew you would be waiting for me! And how's mother? and how's Jennie? and how's John? and oh! I'm so glad to get back—and where's my buck?—and, oh! pa, you take the check and let's hurry."

The granger was old and kind of dried up, and he had never known what it was to have a wife, much less a daughter. He mistrusted the young lady in the calico sack had made a mistake, but you could find such a face in the Sunday School? Have you a committee recive in this department? Is it every body's business or nobody's? Do you suppose there is anybody within a mile of you who has not been asked within a year to come to church, to come to Sunday School, to come to Christ? If so, whose fault is it? If you have been at work in this invitation business, keep at it. If you haven't, then start at it at once; go, and as many as you shall find, bid.

Both bad and good (v. 10)—There must be no picking out, in this calling to Christ's service. The bad as well as the good are to be invited. The question in looking up persons to call ought not to be, How much will they pay for a pew? but how much do they need what the spirit will give them? Not how much will they add to our church? but how much will our church add to them? Yet persons are not to be excluded from church attendance because of their having a good moral character. Both bad and good need what the church can bring to them. Both bad and good are to be brought to the church.

How comest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? v. 12.—It is an insult to a generous host, to refuse compliance with his reasonal demands on entering his hospitable home. If a broad mat is at the door way of an elegant mansion—whether with or without the inscription, "Please wipe your feet,"—what would be thought of a visitor who tramped in from the muddy street, tracking the carpet at every step with unwiped boots—however nice the boots were? If it is just as clearly a duty to conform to the known requirements of an entertainment which one attends, as it was to treat courteously the invitation thereto. The invitation comes to us "just as we are," in all our rags and filth; but it does not intend us to remain just as we are. Here is the bath room; here are the clean garments. We have no more right to refuse to avail ourselves of these, than we have to refuse to come to them because of our obvious need of them. The man is a fool who says he cannot be saved because he is a sinner. The man is no less a fool who says he need not be saved because he isn't a sinner. But not man in suit God by saying that his own natural dress is good enough for a wedding garment. The robe of Christ's righteousness is provided for every guest. Woe to the man who refuses to put it on.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

New Grain.

This country has received a valuable accession to its food products in the new grain called Egyptian corn, which the Mennonite emigrants have introduced from Russia. It is said to be the smallest cereal studied to in Biblical narratives, and endures drought as no other grain does in this climate. It is described as a short stalk growing like our corn and having at the top a tuft which drops over and then becomes a mass of grain. The kernel is like wheat only that it is round. It is enclosed in a shuck, and the purposes to which it is devoted are varied. The Mennonites make excellent flour of it and boil and eat it as we do rice or crushed wheat. When boiled it has much the appearance of pampas rice. The stalk makes excellent fodder and the farmers find it good food for pigs. Its nutritive qualities are highly extolled, and the stalks when dried make better fuel than wood. The yield is 60 bushels to the acre and no kind of weather affects it. We owe the Mennonites real gratitude for this cereal new to us, but used in Asia ages ago.

The Sunday School.

The Marriage Feast.

LESSON 7, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1880.

GOLDEN TEXT.—As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.—Matt. 22:9.

LESSON TEXT.

Matt. 22: 1-14.

1. And Jesus answered and spoke unto them again by parables. 2. The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son, 3. And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding; and they would not come. 4. Again, he sent forth other servants, saying, Tell them which were bidden, Behold I have prepared my dinner, my oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ready; come unto the marriage. 5. But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise. 6. And the remnant took his servants and entreated them spitefully, and slew them. 7. But when the king heard thereof he was wroth: and he sent forth his armies and destroyed those murderers, and burned their city. 8. Then saith he to his servants the wedding is ready, but they which were bidden were not worthy. 9. Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. 10. So those servants went out into the highways, and gathered together all as many as they found both bad and good; and the wedding was furnished with guests. 11. And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on the wedding garment. 12. And he saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither not having on a wedding garment? And he was speechless. 13. Then said the king to his servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. 14. For many are called but few are chosen.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

JESUS . . . spoke unto them again by parables (v. 1.)—It was not to make the truth plainer, but to cover it from present view, that Jesus spoke it in parables—riddles as it seemed to those who heard them. Each of his parables enclosed a truth that could be perceived only through much study, and perhaps only after a new personal experience of trial and need. These were simple truths which he declared so that all could understand them. There were others which he referred to as a mystery. There is a gain through toil and effort in this world. Although light and air are free to all, there are treasures which have their worth because of their rarity as well as their beauty. Gold and gems represent in their value all that it has cost to find and bring them. If all truth were on the surface, it would be less precious and less prized than it is. No man can ever know the treasures of the Bible unless he digs for them. Nor will he ever value the Bible aright unless he knows its hidden treasures. In teaching, also, it is our duty to suggest truths beyond those which we make plain. Unless we set our scholars at thinking, so that they are anxious to learn more after they leave our class recitations, we have poorly improved our time with them. Speaking in parables is a plan of the Savior which ought to be imitated—in its sphere—by all who are Christ's representatives.

And they would not come (v. 3.)—That was the reason why they were not at the feast—they would not come. There was no lack of provision for them, nor of invitations to them; the trouble was, they wanted to be somewhere else; and they stayed away from the wedding accordingly. That is what keeps a great many people out of good society, they prefer another sort of company. Open a free library right along side of an expensive drinking-saloon, and lots of persons will go into the saloon instead of the library, because its suits their taste better. It will be the same in the next world as it is in this. Multitudes will be outside of heaven because they wouldn't come there when they were urged to do so. It is a queer idea of heaven that makes it a place where everybody who dies is crowded (whether he wants to be there or not) to take a man who has been running away from heaven as long as he had the power to choose, and tie him hand and foot, and cast him into heaven against his will, when he dies—is that a fair idea of God's way of caring for souls? Heaven is open. Whosoever will may come; whosoever will may stay away.

Took his servants and entreated them spitefully, and slew them (v. 6.)—There is no more bitter hostility in this world than that of bad men against those who would gain for them a good advice when not followed is likely to make an enemy of the one who refuses it. A proffer of help in time of need often turns the needy one against the would be benefactor. To-day, on every side, there are more sneers and complaints against churches and missionary societies and asylums and schools, than against gin shops and brothels and gambling hells and no dollar of money is spoken of so contemptuously by the world at large as that which goes for Christian evangelization. If a young man who was zealous for morality, or part in a great work of reformation, a father pointed out a picture of Jesus on the cross, saying as he did so, "You see by that my son, how the world treats those who would be its benefactors." He who expects to do Christ's work, even to be a messenger in his name, must make up his mind to be used at, to be opposed, to be spitefully entreated, and perhaps to be slain.

Go ye, . . . and as many as ye shall find, bid (v. 9.)—There couldn't be a plan of inviting guests more explicit and comprehensive than that. It doesn't say, as so many seem to suppose, stay where you are, and as many as come receive. It says start right out and look up people to ask. How much have you done in this line this week? How much within the past year? How many times have you deliberately gone out to see whom you could find to ask you to church or the Sunday School? Have you a committee

A PREACHER'S LONG TRANCE.

Resuscitated a Few Hours Before His Burial Was to Have Taken Place.

New York Sun.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 25.—At the last meeting of the Science Society of this City, the Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers read an account relating the experience of the Rev. Dr. Emerson, of Stratford, Conn., who 40 years ago, just escaped being buried alive. It was in 1839, in Michigan, when Dr. Emerson was preaching. The Doctor was taken ill, and sending for the village physician, was informed that he had what the doctor called "chill fever," which is generally fatal after a few days of illness. Dr. Emerson says, "I was nursed carefully for five days by a lady of considerable experience in such cases. But in this brief period I was twice given up as hopelessly beyond recovery. I had sunk so low that to all appearances life was extinct. After various efforts to ascertain my condition the doctor pronounced me dead, and as many were sick and dying in the neighborhood, it was arranged that my funeral should take place the next afternoon. When night came—memorable of all others in my history—two young men were selected to sit up with the corpse. And to all appearances it was a corpse these young men sat up with. My eyes were set, my teeth were locked together, mouth firmly closed, and no breathing perceptible. But my hearing was more acute than ever before or since, and so were all my mental faculties. The excruciating pain attendant on every breath prevented all sleep or stupor. Every word uttered by the young men, who watched in an adjoining room, I heard distinctly, and many of their words were not pleasant to hear. The conversation of the family was, on many accounts, unpleasant, and, allied as were these to my intense pain, my position would have been an extremely uncomfortable one had it not been for the consoling presence of Jesus. He, at least, never left me. He enabled me to see the past, the present, and the future. During this time the tribald young men were talking with great impropriety. At the close of the interview I was impressed with the idea that I should not die, but live, and that in the morning I should be reinstated by my former nurse. And I have always thought that this was a revelation to me directly from God.

"Early in the morning the villagers came to see the family and the watchers, and to assist in the arrangements for the funeral. About 7 o'clock another knock on the door was heard, and instantly—before the door was opened—I was sure of its being made by my old nurse. On entering, she anxiously inquired concerning my condition, and learning it exclaimed: 'I don't believe he is dead, and I'll try to revive him.' Immediately she called some of the people to help her, collected various stimulats applied them all simultaneously to different parts of my body, and all this accompanied by violent rubbing of my whole body. These efforts were persisted in notwithstanding some remonstrated, and the remark was often made: 'You might as well give it up.' But in about half an hour my eyes resumed their natural appearance, my teeth were unlocked my mouth opened, I began to whisper, then to speak, and all saw clearly that I was alive. The news of this wonderful occurrence quickly flew through the Village and vicinity, and the people flocked to see me, and among them the doctor, who, with them, praised the nurse for her perseverance and success. She then related her remarkable experience of the preceding night, which had impelled her to visit me. In the middle of the night she was awakened by a dream, that some one was in extreme danger and she alone could help him.' Disregarding it, she fell asleep, but again awoke with the same impression, and in great alarm. She arose, looked at the clock, aroused her daughter, and both decided that, as they had heard nothing respecting me for two days, and as she had taken care of me at the commencement of my illness, in the morning she would visit me. At daybreak she rose, provided for her family, walked two miles through the mud and water, the effect of a recent rain, and on reaching the house was astonished on hearing that I was dead. Of this she was incredulous from the supernatural impression of her dream, and worked zealously upon me, confident of success. On inquiry I ascertained that she was startled from her slumbers at the same time that I was pervaded with the assurance that my nurse would be employed to save my life. From that time she continued with me, and under the assiduous and skilful care I gradually regained health and strength, and resumed my work of preaching the Gospel."

RALPH KEELER.

Disappointed in Life and Died a Mystery.

The Californian.

Ralph Keeler, whose personal experiences are well told in a clever volume called "Vagabond Adventures," ran the gantlet of good and evil luck, and died a mystery. He had been a clog dancer in a travelling show, a stowaway, a traveller in many lands, a pedler, a teacher of Latin and Greek, a navelist, a lecturer, and was at one time sub-editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*—"sub editor," he called it. Writing his novel entitled "Glover and His Silent Partner," he strove to make it so perfect in every part that its success would be inevitable. His descriptions of architecture were submitted to an architect, and a patent widow cake—his own invention—was meant to be one of the hits of the volume. A song introduced through the medium of one of the characters, was set to music in advance of the publication of the volume, and a foot note announced it "for sale by all music dealers." There were humorous passages which were rewritten until the listener was bound to laugh; pathetic chapters meant to draw the tear. These were for the special benefit of the softer sex: and if, on the first reading, the ladies' eyes were dry, these chapters were tolled over until they rose to high water mark. What was the result? The book was a failure. Poor Keeler! Fond of adventure, and reckless to a degree, he went to the West Indies as a correspondent to the New York press. The steamer touched at a port in one of of the Islands, and when ready to sail on the morrow Ralph was nowhere to be found: nor has any of clew to his death yet come to light. It was his boast that he had made the tour of Europe on $181 in greenbacks. He was a laughing philosopher, who, even on this pittance, must have carried sunshine wherever he went. It is said of him that having submitted a play to Henry J. Byron, in London, his chief anxiety was to know what manner of hat to select and carry in his hand when responding to the enthusiastic call for the author at the close of each act—whether a soft hat, crushed carelessly in the hand or an opera hat, flattened under the elbow, or a tile, such as is worn by the Britisher from his youth up. He consulted his friends with an earnestness that was deeply impressive, but—the play was declined!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PHYSICIANS say it is a PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for the sulphate quinine. Superior in tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

Dose the Same as Sulphate Quinine.

Sold by all Druggists, or Sent by Mail, price $1.50 per oz.

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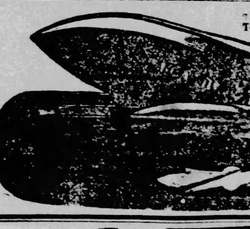

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

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Circulation this week, 71,049

WINDOM. How does that strike you for a dark horse? It falls very gratefully upon the Minnesotian's ear.

OUR book list presents unexampled opportunities to purchase good literature at low prices. Send for a catalogue.

GEN. SHERMAN adds to his many foolish utterances in regard to negros the assertion that WHITTAKER mutilated himself.

THE Indian visitors at Washington, are being made social lions of, and are big cards at dinners or receptions where they are displayed.

GEN. SCHOFIELD achieved a Major-Generalcy in the Regular Army with less of a field record than any man who ever attained that exalted position.

THE House Committee on Education thinks that Spelling Reform is subject that is worthy of investigation, and has so recommended. The world moves.

OUR list of new plays is proving immensely popular. We can furnish just what is wanted in temperance plays, musical or general dramas. See the list elsewhere.

THE number of letters and newspapers carried by the Japanese mail during the past year amounted to 59,775,206, an increase over the past year of 8,582,925, or 18 per cent.

New York Telegram: The greenbackers of Vermont announce their intention to put a full State ticket in the field. If it affords them any amusement probably nobody will object.

IT costs a pretty little sum to support royalty. Down to 1877, the living members of Queen VICTORIA'S family had received $69,000,000. This does not include the Queen's personal demands upon the Treasury.

A BOSTON shoe manufacturer, just returned from a business trip through the Southern States, reports a brisk trade in all of the principal cities which he visited, and speaks very encouragingly of the future of the South.

SEN. VORHEES has spent $40,000 of the taxpayers' money in ascertaining that 700 negros went to Indiana, and 3,000 to Kansas "'cause we wanted to live in God's country," as the most of the witnesses expreat it. The value of the information is wholly out of proportion to its cost.

J. M. KALLOCH, the murderer of CHARLES DEYOUNG, is out in a card denying that he knows CLEMENTSHAW, and accusing the *Chronicle* of an intention, by the arrest of the latter, to warn the citizens of San Francisco that they must not testify to any facts that would tend toward his (KALLOCH'S) exculpation.

RANDALL won a substantial victory. He prevented the overslaughing of his faction by the superior numbers of the Wallace faction, he prevented a split in the convention, and he saved his own district, which was threatened to be taken away from him by the Wallace crowd.

DELEGATE DOWNEY is not enough of a poet to hurt him as a business man. He got his immortal poem copyrighted, and likewise printed in pamphlet form at cost in the Government Printing Office, and the advertisement he received upon the floor of the House did him so much good that one house in New York has ordered 25,000 copies. It retails at 25 cents.

According to official reports, the population of the Sandwich Islands amounted in 1878 to 57,985, an increase, since the census of 1872 of 1,088. During the last five years the number of immigrants had risen from 5,366 to 16,477, while the number of natives had decreased from 51,531 to 47,508. Of the foreigners in 1878, 883 were English, 1,276 Americans and 5,916 Chinese.

IT is left for ex-Sen. POMEROY, of Kansas—"Old POM," the newspaper boys used to call him, for short—to discover a new and irremediably fatal defect in THURMAN'S political character. "THURMAN," says he, "takes snuff and blows his nose on a red silk handkerchief. No man who blows his nose on a red silk handkerchief was ever elected President." An anxious world waits impatiently for an explanation of the connection between red bandannas, Maccaboy snuff and the Presidency. THURMAN is not going to be President, but it is because, in the first place, that he is a Democrat, and in the next that the Presidential craze has addled whatever statesmanship he once possessed into the rankest kind of demagogry.

IT would be interesting to know where the people of Aurora, Indiana, came from. That they are Democrats is evident from their hatred of their colored brethren; that they are ignorant is certain from their narrow bigotry; that they are cowards is shown by the readiness with which they gather in howling mobs and make night and day hideous. They have made up their minds that under no circumstances shall "niggers" be permitted to live in their delectable town. The other day four of the despised race were sent thither from Cincinnati to do a job of painting. The place has been a Pandemonium ever since, but the boss stands guard with a pistol, and the crowd of "braves" are kept at bay. The work will be finished, but it is not probable that the painters will care to take up a permanent residence.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The President has availed himself of another opportunity of providing a permanent place for a member of his Cabinet, and this time it is Postmaster General KEY who is the fortunate one. The United States Judgeship for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee, having become vacant, at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, it was tendered to the Postmaster General, who accepted it "with thanks." It is understood that Mr. KEY desired the place, and that the President, learning this, at once made up his mind to offer it to him. It is also intimated that no successor will be appointed till after the Chicago convention. Meantime the friends of Postmaster JAMES, of New York, with a great deal of justice, are urging his name as the most suitable and competent person for the position. His appointment would certainly be a very consistent recognition of a leading principle of civil service reform.

Secretary SHERMAN has written a letter to Senator BAYARD, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in reply to an inquiry from the latter asking for his views in regard to the pending Senate bill to define the amount and manner of the purchases of public loans. The Secretary states that the outstanding six per cent. bonds which the act would require him to purchase at the rate of $5,000,000 per week amount to $250,000,000, and that the surplus revenue of the Government would not suffice within one half to take up these bonds in the time and manner prescribed by law. He deems the proposed plan of advertising in advance for the purchase of a specified amount of bonds to be detrimental to the interests of the Government, since it would enable bankers to advance the price to their own terms. Business men generally will pronounce the positions of the Secretary to be eminently sound.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining have in consideration some very important amendments to the laws with reference to the location of mining claims. Under the present law, when a claim is located the miner may follow the mineral vein in whatever direction it may run. The bill under consideration provides that all mining claims located after Sept. 1, 1880, shall be bounded as to surface by straight lines, and that such mining claim shall not exceed a square of 1,320 feet on each side. The claim may be in any shape, provided its length and breadth shall not exceed 1,500 feet, nor an aggregate area exceeding that of the square above described. The bill further provides that all future occupation, location, or purchase of mineral lands shall be governed by laws of the United States to the exclusion of all local customs and regulations and State and Territorial laws.

The President and his Cabinet have had under serious consideration during the past week, the new complications which threaten to renew the troubles with the Ute Indians. A dispatch from Los Pinos agency represents that the miners and prospectors are invading the Ute reservation, and that OURAY has requested that troops be sent in to prevent this trespass. It has been decided to send in Gen. MCKENZIE, and the troops with him, since the trespass of the whites if not speedily checked, may result in an open outbreak and prevent the surrender of the parties involved in the Meeker massacre.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention held at Hartford on the 28th ult. was virtually captured by the TILDEN party, although they had a narrow escape from defeat. The majority of the delegates favor TILDEN'S candidacy, but the resolutions were amended by one aimed directly at TILDEN, declaring that the nomination of a Democrat who cannot command the united support of the party would be "unwise, inexpedient, hazardous and dangerous." WALLER, the Chairman of the Convention, an anti-Tilden man, took the floor and moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table, then resuming the chair, put the motion, and after declaring it carried, adjourned the Convention. This bold stroke, while it prevented the committal of the Convention to TILDEN, prevented also any instructions to the delegates, who are thus left to follow out their individual preferences.

The Convention of the Pennsylvania Democrats, held at Harrisburg on the 29th and 30th ult., was the scene of a sharp contest between Speaker RANDALL, who led the TILDEN faction, and Senator WALLACE, who commanded the opposition. The RANDALL party, who only support TILDEN conditionally, succeeded in defeating the unit rule by a vote of 125 to 122. The RANDALL men opened the fight, and after a stormy debate, in which Mr. RANDALL and Mr. WALLACE took part on opposite sides, the vote was taken. The platform includes a "fraud" resolution, but indicates no Presidential preference. JOHN A. JENKS was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and Col. DECHERT for Auditor General. A late estimate makes the delegation 19 each for TILDEN and HANCOCK, with 20 undecided or unpledged.

The Ohio Republican Convention held at Columbus on the 28th ult., was ably managed and harmonious throughout. The friends of Sen. BLAINE made an unexpectedly strong showing, although the Convention from the start was clearly in the hands of the SHERMAN men. The latter, however, by judicious moderation, prevented any antagonizing of either the BLAINE or the GRANT interests, and the platform was carefully arranged so as to give no offense to the supporters of these candidates. The delegates at large were instructed by vote of the convention to cast their ballots for SHERMAN, and the district delegates were requested to do so. The platform pays a high compliment to SHERMAN, but mentions none of the other candidates by name. The BLAINE men claim 16 delegates out of the 44.

The California Republicans in Convention at Sacramento, on the 29th ult., adopted a platform reaffirming adherence to the National Republican platform of 1876, demanding the continuance of the resumption policy, maintenance of all constitutional amendments, protection of all citizens regardless of color and condition, and free and fair elections in all States. The delegates are instructed to vote as a unit for BLAINE.

The Republicans of Arkansas at Little Rock on the 29th instructed their delegates for GRANT so long as he should be before the convention. The South Carolina delegates on the same day were instructed to support GRANT first and BLAINE second, but Sherman not at all.

The Maryland Convention held to day, will, it is believed be strongly for BLAINE.

On Tuesday the President sent to the Senate his veto of the Immediate Deficiency bill. The objection alleged is that that the bill presents a case, unattended by any pressing necessity, of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This, the President declares, opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church opened its quadrennial session at Cincinnati May 1st.

DEMOCRACY'S NECESSITY.

Never has the Democratic party been in such a quandary as now. Never has it been so completely at loss for a principle or a battle cry around which to rally its members. It has nothing to assail nor nothing to urge. Severe misfortunes has taught it how impatiently the people regard the reactionary policy that is dear to the hearts of its leaders, and it dare not venture upon any more essays in that direction. Not since the Democrats Members were spouting treason, and flouting at the dearest rights of man while the Rebellion was rapidly inculating, in the forcing atmosphere of 1860-61, has the party in Congress appeared in such a humiliating attitude as during this session, when its speakers have for days sat dumb and writhing under the tauuts of the Republican members, bantering them to express what was in their hearts, and what they said so freely during the Extra Session. The instinct of self-preservation kept them silent. What they had to say, and would like to, it would be political death to utter, and so they choked themselves down.

Is not this a mortifying spectacle for any one who has heretofore yielded to belief in the impudent fiction of "the eternal principles of Democracy?" Think of "eternal principles" being of such peculiar nature that their enunciation at this time being tabooed lest they should change an average of one vote in each of the Townships in Indiana and so defeat the Democratic candidate for President and lose the party's chance for dispensing the offices.

Usually—we might say invariably—the "eternal principles of Democracy" have been furnished by the Opposition. The Federalists, or Whigs, or Republicans have urged some policy as best for the country, and the "eternal principles of Democracy" have been found in opposition to it.

Thus, in the infancy of the party—in the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (1824-8)—the "eternal principles of Democracy" meant opposition to the internal improvement policy of the higs and FEDERALISTS: then under the presure of Jackson's personal hatred of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, they came to mean opposition to a National Bank. Next, under MARTIN VAN BUREN and POLK, they meant opposition to a tariff which would protect our infant manufactures. Then for 20 years they meant opposition to the policy of making Slavery sectional, and Freedom National. For 10 more they meant opposition to a forcible preservation of the Union, that at length shaded down into Opposition to making the negro a citizen and a voter. This partially gave way to fierce opposition to a policy of National honesty, and last year came intense opposition to the policy of fair elections.

But the Republican party seems to be weary of setting its opponents up in business, and has furnished it with no policy which they can oppose with any chance of securing the public support. It only wants to be allowed to go on and perfect the work that it has so far carried on with brilliant success—a success that is now so apparent that the Democrats would only expose themselves to derision in questioning it.

Until the Republicans embark on some new line of policy,—until they propose something that has not had the advantage of the actual demonstration of time, the Democratic party will be without an "eternal principle"—without anything, except the hope of plunder—to fire the hearts of its adherents, and secure the votes necessary to give it a chance of success at the polls.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Prosperity is a good thing. Hence the natural inference of many people that the more we have of it, the better we are off. Prosperity is really the oxygen of business; its presence is noted by the degree of elevation or depression manifested, and it is the very life of trade, as oxygen is the absolutely essential element of all animate existence. But where oxygen is in excess, the respiration quickens the, pulse throbs faster and faster, until presently there is a maddening intoxication of life that hurls itself into hasty death. It is prosperity in excess.

The American people are singularly elastic in their temperament, and the terribly depressing influence of the "hard times" had scarcely ceased to be felt when they began to reach out in every direction in new ventures and build for themselves new fabrics of speculation. Last year we thought that the habits of economy imposed on the people by the long continued period of financial stringency had come to be a second nature to our people, and our writers spoke of the "valuable lesson" the American people had learned in this direction. This year the same writers are satisfied from actual evidence that in too many cases economy was an enforced virtue, to be thrown off at the earliest practicable moment. In a word that the turn of the tide is only to usher in the old state of things by those who have forgotten the lessons of the past seven years, or remembering them, refuse to be guided by their teachings. The imports of general merchandise and dry goods at New York are marking a significant lesson to those who chose to study them. They now reach a total of more than twelve millions a week, the largest amount reached in many years. In April, 1873, the imports of merchandise alone were something over ten millions per week, or about half a million per week in excess of the present receipts. Half a million a week is not a very large sum in a matter of this kind, and yet this is all that prevents our imports of general merchandise from being as large now as in 1873. Do our people realize what this means? And are they willing to take the risk which expenditures of this character involve? We were boasting last year about the balance of trade in our favor; let us take care that the turn of the tide does not find the balance of 1880 as greatly on the other side.

WHAT NEXT?

Two schemes have been lately put forward to reach the mysterious regions of the North Pole. What is there, or what possible good can come from ascertaining that there is an open sea locked in away from the world by a girdle of solid ice, are questions that puzzle the non-scientific, but that there is a strong desire to get there, to penetrate the unknown is evident, from the expeditions that are fitted out from time to time with that end in view. Despairing of success in any of the usual ways, active brains have been at work, with the resulting formation of the two plans that are claimed to possess the element of success. Years ago they would have been dismissed as wild chimeras, the product of a crazy imagination, but now they are received and discussed by leading scientists with the interest a new discovery always arouses.

One of the schemes the BLADE has already mentioned. This is to go in sledges as far as possible, then inflate balloons, and when the wind is blowing toward the sought-for Pole be wafted thither without further effort. The whole arrangements have been elaborated fully both for the going and returning. The risk of there being a great opening into the center of the earth at that point, as has been described, and that the air vessels might float therein, is not taken into account.

The other plan, produced by a Belgian gentleman, contemplates a sub aqueous journey instead of an aerial one. A vessel is to be made of sheet iron that can be propelled under the waters. It can dive and rise again; it has arrangements for supplying the crew with fresh air, and for distroying the carbonic acid that is expelled from the lungs. With a plentiful supply of food, the three voyagers—for that is the limited number—will rest secure in their cigar shaped vessel and sail on and under the ice and far away until they reach the open water around the Pole.

The London *Times* discusses this project soberly, and with all due respect, but the Chicago *Tribune* throws cold water upon the whole thing. Probably the *Tribune* reporter has been refused a passage. It looks like it, when that journal asks cynically "where *are* those men who would volunteer for love of money to take such a cruise as this through trackless, unexplored wastes, that eye of man hath never seen, and sun hath never shone upon?" Of course there are plenty of them, reckless, dare-devil sort of fellows, who would take the most desperate chances for love of adventure alone, to say nothing of filthy lucre. If finding a crew is all that stands in the way, the time will be short before the craft will be launched and started upon its perilous voyage.

One cannot help asking the question of "What Next" when journals like the London *Times* and others of like ilk discuss such schemes as the two mentioned in sober earnest. And yet looking back a single decade and seeing what wonders have been accomplished that would have be deemed by our fathers miracles, one is loth to say anything is impossible.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

A petition is now being circulated asking Congress to give every honorably discharged soldier and sailor a quarter of a section of land.

The BLADE urged this a good while ago, but suggested conditions that would remove objections that have heretofore existed against the issue of land scrip to soldiers. These suggestions were:

1. To defeat the speculators who have been the ones heretofore principally benefited by such issue, by compelling those entitled to land scrip to apply for it and locate it within 10 years, and making the land so obtained inalienable during the life of the man to whom it is granted. This will also operate as a strong inducements to thousands of ex-soldiers to leave the Cities and settle in the country.

2. Remedy to some extent the injustice done by unequal bounties by making the amount of land so given bear a proportion to the length of a recipient's service. If he served less than a year give him 40 acres; one year, 80 acres; two years, 160 acres; three years, 240 acres; four years, 320 acres. This will do something toward treating the long term men fairly. Heretofore, the discrimination has always been against them, and in favor of the Three Month's men, Hundred Days' men, One Year's men, etc.

A bill containing these provisions will meet the approval of all soldiers, as well as a majority of the people, and it is the only bill that will.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

As the BLADE predicted, California has instructed strongly for BLAINE. This gives him 12 more votes in the Convention, and makes the count stand thus:

	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Washburne	Edmunds
Ohio		12	32		
Pennsylvania	58				
New York	70				
Indiana		28	2		
Maine		14			
Rhode Island		8			
Vermont					10
Texas	16				
Kansas		10			
California		12			
Connecticut		8		8	1
North Carolina	12		8		
Kentucky	24				
Missouri	30				
Iowa		22			
Massachusetts					9
Oregon		6			
Virginia	22				
Georgia	12	6	4		
District of Columbia	1	1			
Washington Territory		2			
Utah	2				
Arkansas	10				
South Carolina	14				
Totals	294	124	46	8	20

The whole number of delegates in the Convention is 756
Of which there are necessary to a choice 379
Number already chosen 470
Number to be chosen 286

"ANDERSONVILLE."

The enormous demand for copies of "Andersonville" for the first few months after its publication, proved the despair of both printer and publisher, and with all the facilities of one of the largest establishments in the West, it was impossible for a time to fill all orders. But by crowding the work in all the departments, night and day, for the past four months, we are now up with previous orders and are able to fill all new ones promptly. The later editions of "Andersonville" now going through the hands of the printers and binders are in many respects the best that have yet been published and are winning commendations from experienced agents everywhere.

WE can offer better inducements to parties purchasing books for public and circulating libraries than any other publisher, East or West. Send for catalogue.

MINING FEVER.

The excitement in regard to gold and silver mining is reported to be as great in England as here. Indeed, the tendency there to form companies for that purpose is so decided that words of warning are put forth by financial journals, but even in the face of these, there is a rush to secure the stock of any mining organization, and if there were much more placed upon the market it could easily be disposed of. The west coast of Africa, the quartz reefs of India, and Santa Domingo are the places where English attention is principally directed.

In this country a steady going stream to the regions of the West, where new discoveries of the precious metals are constantly being made, shows that to get rich quickly is a ruling desire of the masses. The advice of HORACE GREELEY is followed by hundreds and thousands every week, so far as going West is concerned; but the number who expect to become farmers is a very small one. They go to invest in land which may be rich in gold and silver or in mines already developed. We shall hear of the few who make wonderful fortunes, but of the many disappointed ones, of those who risk everything upon these chances and find failure in the end, no word will be spoken.

That there should be an excitement, a rush, is not very strange. The amount of gold found seems like a fairy tale. Since 1848 Montana alone has produced $159,000,000, and the promise now is greater than ever. In Utah, new gold mines are constantly coming to light, where they were never supposed to exist, and companies are forming for working them all over the country. New Mexico has drawn a throng of fortune seekers and the rush has grown greater than ever since the discovery of what is known as "wire gold" which is reported to have been found in great quanties.

These chances, uncertain though they are, are what are turning a large share of the emigration Westward. There are hundreds and thousands of acres in the sunny Southern country, fertile as any to be found in all of our broad land, which are neglected and uncultivated. An extravagant sum of money would not be required for their purchase, and yet the tide all sets another way. It is true that the unsettled condition of matters in the South, the hatred of the people to Northern immigrants, their determination not to allow political freedom all militates against the entrance of a good class of people desiring to make permanent homes there. Even were these circumstances changed suddenly, there would still be an excess of emigration to the West, and it will continue until something of the gold fever dies away. At the present time, although there is such a tide of immigration to this country, with a prospect of continuance for some time to come, since it is reported that in France alone 250,000 persons are awaiting transportation to America, less than one per cent. of all who come find their way South. That this will sometime be changed, and to the prosperous building up of the Southern States, does not admit of a doubt.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The London *Times*, than which a more ponderous and stupid sheet is not in existence, is extremely wary in its expression of opinion concerning the changes that have taken place in the Government. It conveys the idea that while the people have expressed a desire for a different policy than that pursued under the Tory *regime*, and expressed it in the most emphatic manner possible to a British public, it yet does not believe that GLADSTONE will inaugurate very sweeping reforms, although it is a well-known fact that he is extremely progressive.

The *Times* may be right in part, and yet it is not probable that the present Ministry will leave untouched the great questions which have been the causes of struggle between the two parties. It may proceed upon the plan of a slow but permanent reform of those things that they feel are retarding the progress of the nation. The majority of the Cabinet, as said yesterday, are the Conservative Liberals, but they yet represent that part of the nation which is looking to a larger independence of the people, a more enlightened self government, and a more prosperous commercial condition founded upon a solid basis. Its members are harmonious in opinion and will be likely to act together without broils. The course which has cost the country so much money and so many lives is not the policy of the Liberals, and foreign military operations will be suspended except such as the national honor now requires to be completed.

The people are looking for more prosperous times consequent upon this change of administration. Future movements will be watched by the United States with exceeding interest. The two nations are so closely allied by ancestry, similarity of temperaments, and trade relations, that what affects one must have its influence upon the other. In the same way do they regard the political contests upon this side of the water.

CARELESS CORRESPONDENTS.

In spite of all cautions we continue to receive letters from subscribers who fail to give their full names or addresses. Here are some of the latest, and we cannot forward their papers till they supply the deficiency.

Mrs. H. Moor, Wheatland.
J. F. Cutler, box 234, Hinsdale.
Manley Hayes, no post office.
Mrs. L. W. Baird, no post office.
Thos. Long, no post office.
I. Calhoun Bowen, no post office.
P. C. Morton, P. M., Allinwood—no State.
L. P. Turner, P. M., Mauch Chunk, no County or State.

THE BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

The new "Bible Biography" described in the BLADE last week promises to be one of the most popular and attractive books ever handled by agents. We shall have ready in a very short time, an agent's outfit for this work (price $1.00,) and will mail it to any address on receipt of price. Now is a good time to make selection of territory before the field is taken.

IT is reported that there is a prospect for a splendid crop of strawberries in Delaware and Maryland this year, but whortleberries will be scarce on account of the great forest fires which have been raging in the whortleberry regions of New York and New Jersey.

THE STRONGEST REASON AGAINST MR. TILDEN.

There is still a much graver reason for opposition to Mr. TILDEN than that he is at the head of a party of most obnoxious history, principles, and *personelle*. While it is sufficient to say of him that his success would be the success of men, methods and ideas that the people have combatted for 20 years as menacing certain destruction to the things we most cherish, this tells but part of the story. He represents a new form of danger that is now looming, full or dreadful portent, above our horizon.

Every student of our times views with alarm the rapid strides toward supreme ascendancy made by combinations of capital with ability for organization. Manifestations of this are met with on every side. One after another of the great interests of the country are passing from what we consider their normal condition—in the hands of a great number of independent individuals—into the control of close corporations.

We have seen a few able and none-too-scrupulous men get the virtual control of our immense railroad system. We have seen the head of the VANDERBILT family become by this means more powerful than any of the secondary kings of Europe. Indeed it is probable that, with the influence that Mr. VANDERBILT can exercise upon the fortunes of those who are directly or indirectly dependent upon his roads—upon his employes, whose salaries and promotion he controls, and upon the business men along the roads, whom he can make rich or poor by an arbitrary adjustment of his freight tariff, that he wields more direct personal power than any monarch in Europe outside of the Czar. Another instance is the monopoly of the petroleum business by two scheming men who have built up the Standard Oil Company to where it becomes an unconquerable commercial giant.

The tendency is everywhere the same. Even in farming, which has heretofore been believed to be the one pursuit that was entirely free from control and monopoly, we find manifestations of this feeling that tends to overturn our whole agricultural system, and bring about a disaster the magnitude of which can be only faintly comprehended. The success of the Dalrymple method in Minnesota seems to show that organizations of capital and business talent can put competition wholly out of the power of small producers. The great farms which are run on the Dalrymple principle, raise wheat at an average price of 38 cents per bushel—including interest on investment, repairs to machinery, etc.—which they sell at an average price of 70 cents per bushel, and so crush out competition, though at the cost of a speedy impoverishment of the land and the certain production of a permanent pauper class, among those laborers to whom they give employment for only part of the year at wages hardly sufficient to maintain them even while employed.

Another striking manifestation of this tendency to concentration in the hands of the few is afforded by the Grain Syndicate, which has gathered together all the grain in sight in the United States, and held it until European buyers have been compelled to pay their prices. This has operated very well for our people this year, but who doubts that next year the Grain Syndicate, instead of dictating to English buyers what they shall pay, will follow the more natural course, and dictate to American producers what they shall sell for? And the next thing will be to dictate who shall be in the grain business, and what their profits shall be.

MR. TILDEN introduces into politics the same baleful tendency which is now disturbing the healthy condition of trade. He will apply to it the machinery of vast means and widespread organization. The organization is not that relatively harmless method with which we have been familiarized by our political history, but one closely knit by sinews of self interest—one which will be a close relation to that of great commercial corporations, where every man works for his wages, and receives his pay for what he does. He will make of the Democratic party a gigantic close corporation, like VANDERBILT'S railroads, the Standard Oil Company or the Catholic Church—a corporation so well ordered and effective that it will move swiftly, certainly, and irresistibly at the impulse of its head, and hold the whole country down under its brawny grasp.

This is the greatest danger that now threatens us. The next generation will undoubtedly have a war to adjust the relations of the overgrown mercantile corporations to the community, and we must prevent now their having such an ally as this herculean political machine which Mr. TILDEN is creating.

THE FRENCH ENGINEER.

Count De LESSEPS has a vivid imagination. The Chicago *Tribune* calls him an Americanized Frenchman. In some respects that term is well applied. In others it is not. No American ever saw clouds painted such a *couleur de rose*, or succeeded so admirably in making them shine with that light to his countrymen. Perhaps it is because he has a different kind of people to deal with. Citizens of the United States know what is going on in the Old World. They understand perfectly whether a project is approved or disapproved by the majority there, and they could not be deceived into risking large sums of money upon false representation. The French, on the contrary, know little of what is going on here. They are very imperfectly informed as to the condition of affairs, and can therefore be easily persuaded to see with other eyes than their own. That Count De LESSEPS has started out deliberately to deceive his countrymen we are hardly justified in believing. But he evidently views what passed in the United States, the friendly way in which he was treated, the enthusiastic words spoken by friends to the canal project as confirmation of what he wishes, and so represents it in France.

No one can help admiring the pluck and perseverance of the French engineer. He simply will not see anything that looks in the remotest way towards failure. Progressing serenely on, he ignores every discouraging sign, speaking and acting as if it had no existence. He deserves whatever he wishes, and if success does not finally crown his efforts it will be an exception in the history of human undertakings carried forward in the DE LESSEPS way.

WHY does not England organize emigration from over-populated Ireland to Australia and New Zealand? This method of relief could not fail to be beneficial in all directions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Record of State Conventions.

We design to make this column a permanent and convenient record of the progress of the Presidential contest in the States, showing the action of the Conventions of both parties. It will contain a continuous summary of the work of Conventions already held, and the dates of those to be held in the future as fast as they are made known, with the vote allowed each State in the National Convention. It will thus afford a compact, ready reference, for ascertaining the status of all the leading candidates at any time prior to the National Convention.

Republican Conventions.

National Convention called to meet at Chicago, June 2. Whole number of votes, 756; necessary to a choice, 379.

PENNSYLVANIA—58 VOTES.—Harrisburg, February 4th. The delegates were instructed by vote of 138 to 118 to support Grant for President and cast the vote of the delegation as a unit on all questions.

NEW YORK—70 VOTES.—Utica, Feb. 25. Delegates instructed to vote as a unit for Grant.

VERMONT—10 VOTES.—Feb. 25. Adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to support Edmunds.

INDIANA—30 VOTES.—Conventions held in the Congressional Districts for selection of delegates February 25. State nearly solid for Blaine as first choice, with Washburne or Sherman second.

ILLINOIS—42 VOTES.—Springfield, May 19.

NORTH CAROLINA—20 VOTES.—Republican State Committee met January 28th, and selected four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

CONNECTICUT — 12 VOTES. — Hartford, April 7.

MASSACHUSETTS—26 VOTES.—Worcester, April 15th. Delegates instructed for Edmunds with Blaine second choice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — 2 VOTES.—Washington, February 7th, appointed two delegates, one supporting Grant, the other Blaine.

TENNESSEE—24 VOTES.—Memphis, May 5.

MICHIGAN—22 VOTES.—Detroit, May 12.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10 VOTES.—Concord, May 5.

KANSAS—10 VOTES.—Topeka, March 31. Blaine delegation elected.

FLORIDA—8 VOTES.—Gainesville, May 12.

MISSOURI—30 VOTES.—Sedalia, April 24. Delegates instructed for Grant.

OHIO—44 VOTES.—Columbus April 28.

ALABAMA—20 VOTES.—Selma, May 20.

RHODE ISLAND—6 VOTES.—March 10. Delegates instructed for Blaine.

KENTUCKY—24 VOTES.—April 14. Delegates instructed for Grant.

ARKANSAS—12 VOTES.—April 28.

CALIFORNIA—12 VOTES.—April 29.

IOWA—22 VOTES—April 14. Delegation solid for Blaine.

OREGON—4 VOTES.—April 21.

LOUISIANA—16 VOTES.—May 24.

VIRGINIA—22 VOTES—April 21.

GEORGIA—22 VOTES.—April 21.

SOUTH CAROLINA—14 VOTES.—April 29.

NEW JERSEY—18 VOTES.—May 6.

WISCONSIN—20 VOTES.—May 5.

MARYLAND—16 VOTES.—May 6.

NEVADA—6 VOTES—May 11.

WEST VIRGINIA—10 VOTES.—May 12.

TEXAS—16 VOTES.—March 24. Delegation doubtful, but probably for Grant.

MINNESOTA—12 VOTES—St. Paul, May 20.

Democratic Conventions.

National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, June 23d. Whole number of votes, 756; necessary to a choice, 504.

The States are requested to instruct their delegates as to the desirability of continuing the two-thirds rule.

ALABAMA—20 VOTES.—June 2.

IOWA—22 VOTES.—Burlington, April 7.

WISCONSIN—20 VOTES.—Madison, May 12.

SOUTH CAROLINA—14 VOTES.—June 1.

VIRGINA—23 VOTES.—Richmond, May 19.

ARKANSAS—12 VOTES.—Little Rock, June 2.

OHIO—44 VOTES.—May 6.

NEW JERSEY—18 VOTES.—May 19.

NORTH CAROLINA—20 VOTES.—June 17.

PENNSYLVANIA—58 VOTES.—April 28.

NEW YORK—70 VOTES—Syracuse, April 20. Kelley Democrats, Syracuse, April 30. Regular delegates a unit for Tilden.

OREGON—6 VOTES—Portland, April 8. Delegates said to favor Tilden.

NEBRASKA—6 VOTES.—Omaha, March 31. Tilden delegation elected.

VERMONT—10 VOTES—Montpelier, May 6.

MISSISSIPPI—16 VOTES —June 21.

TEXAS—16 VOTES.—April 20.

KANSAS—10 VOTES.—May 26.

ILLINOIS—42 VOTES.—June 10.

TENNESSEE—24 VOTES.—June 8.

INDIANA—26 VOTES.—June 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10 VOTES.—May 5.

KENTUCKY—24 VOTES.—June 17.

National Conventions.

National Convention to be held at Chicago, June 4th.

Preyor-Pomeroy Convention, held at St. Louis, March 4th.

IT is said that the shipping interests of the United States have suffered to an alarming extent during the season of hard times, and that they are not reviving to the degree that it would seem they might in view of the revival of trade both sides of the water. The only branch that seems to possess any life is that of the building of large vessels in Maine, which carry twice the usual cargos at a very small advance upon the cost. These are employed in carrying guano from Peru and grain from California, about both of which there is an uncertainty that does not promise well for the future of the great vessels, which cannot be employed in any other direction. The guano deposits give signs of exhaustion, and should steam vessels enter into competition in the grain business, the end of the usefulness of these ships would soon come.

THE college book of Harvard gives statistics showing that out of 943 Harvard students who graduated between 1869 and 1875, inclusive, 360 were Unitarians or liberals, 217 Episcopalians, 126 Orthodox Congregationalists, 40 Baptists, 25 Presbyterians, 16 Methodists, 12 Swedenborgians, 8 other trinitarians, 2 Quakers, 15 Catholics, 2 Jews, 1 Mormon, and 113 undecided. Seats are furnished the students at the expense of the college at any church of their own election.

ONE of the first things Mr. GLADSTONE will have to undertake will be the debt of £8,000,000 which the retiring Government leaves unprovided for. The Tory Government succeeded in spending over £33,000,000 more during the five years they were in power, than was spent in the previous five years of Liberal Government.

EX GOV. COX is reported to have said: "BLAINE'S nomination would open our campaign in scandal and put our party on the defensive from the beginning. It is not clear that under such a cloud he could command the German vote any more certainly than would GRANT, and he would surely lose much of the independent and liberal vote so much needed to assure a victory."

IF cadet WHITTAKER bruised and knocked himself down, then tied his hands and feet with strings, set his nose to bleeding and went off into a swoon merely because he could not keep up with his class in philosophy, he must have an exaggerated idea of the worth of scholarship. Such sort of youths are not common. It is evident that he means to stick to his first story.

OLD BUDGE" has at last gotten away with King THEEBAW, and he has gone where the Burmese woodbine twineth. The climate is too hot in that part of Asia for a man to run a first class case of jim jams very long.

MASTERPIECES OF FICTION.

There are a few writers of fiction whose works never grow old. The sky changes, but not the mind, and their wonderful portrayal of human passions and emotions has drawn around them wide circles of friends and readers in English, French and American climes. We present this week to our readers two representative books of two of these authors, and those who wish to know for themselves the fascinations of CHARLES LEVER and EUGENE SUE can find no better representative works in all their writings.

CHARLES O'MALLEY, the Irish Drageon, by CHARLES LEVER, is a book of 770 pages, full octavo size, printed in large type and illustrated by several full-page engravings. As a work of fiction "Charles O'Malley" is to LEVER what "David Copperfield" is to DICKENS, the one book which has done more than all the rest to fix the fame of the author. It is written in a dashing, rollicking style, sparkling with humor and replete with adventure, while the character sketching is of the most varied and graphic nature. No one that reads half a dozen pages in this book can rest satisfied till he has finished it. For the present, we have decided not to offer the book for sale direct, but to send a copy postpaid, with the BLADE one year, to any one who will remit us $2.75.

THE WANDERING JEW, by EUGENE SUE, 555 pages full octavo size, numerous illustrations. This book has been translated into almost every language of the civilized world, and has probably been more widely read than any other single book ever written. It is truly a "masterpiece of fiction," and has few if any equals among the works of French novelists. Sent with the BLADE one year for $2.75.

Those who are already subscribers to the BLADE, and desire to obtain either of these books, can send the name of a friend to whom the paper will be sent at any Postoffice, or they can send the amount named above and have their subscription extended one year on our books.

JULES VERNE'S STORIES.

The English translations of these works of this celebrated novelist have been ranked as the most popular and entertaining fictions ever presented to American readers, and thousands of copies have been sold. We offer a few copies of two of the best and most widely known of his books, and would recommend to those who may wish first-class stories at low prices:

A Winter Amid the Ice, and other thrilling stories, is a book of 332 pages, 60 illustrations. This book contains beside the title story, "The Ascent of Mount Blanc," "Dr. Ox's Experiments," Master "Zacharius," and "A Drama in Mid Air." They are among the very best of this popular novelist's works, which have been the greatest literary sensation of modern times. Publisher's price, $1.75; our price $1.00; book and BLADE one year, $2.25.

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, covers 351 pages, tinted paper, numerous engravings. The marvelous and exciting adventures of the author and his party in pursuit of the great sea serpent, his description of the encounter, and their final journeyings "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," go to make up one of the most exciting books of fiction ever published. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, $1.00 book and BLADE one year, $2.25.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

In order to make room for new books, we have decided to make a special offer on the following valuable standard works.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Kellogg-Spofford Case Again Before the Senate—The "Understanding" Disregarded—The Sea Island Cotton—The Wasteful Investigations—Revenue and Debt—Andersonville.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1880.

Sen. Hill has pushed the Democratic majority, very much against their sense of propriety, into a return to the Kellogg-Spofford case, and it is now the matter of chief interest in the Senate. It will be remembered that, when the matter was up, some weeks ago, reference was made in one of my letters to an article in the Charleston *News* (Dem.) showing that the Democratic Senators could not vote to expel Mr. Kellogg without violating an arrangement made at the time of his admission, by which all the disputes were compromised, and Butler, (Dem.) of South Carolina, and Kellogg, (Rep.) of Louisiana, were admitted at the same time and sworn in together. Up to Monday last no reference was made to this agreement; but Mr. Blaine, in a little speech which he made on that day, brought it to the front, causing an instant commotion in the hornet's nest of Rebel Brigadiers. He said that the 16 Southern States that virtually went with the rebellion were entitled to 32 Senators; and the Democrats, by the peculiar methods, had already secured 30, and a successor to one of the remaining two had been elected; but such was the political necessity of that party that this *one* remaining representative of the solid South could not be allowed to sit out the term for which he had been elected. Democratic necessity was so great that the party demanded this expulsion although it was at the expense of violating an agreement by which it had not scrupled to profit. Every Senator within the sound of his voice knew that, but for an agreement, well understood at the time, Sen Butler could not have been admitted to the seat which he now holds. At this utterance the rebel hive was instantly in commotion, and several Senators sprang to their feet at the same moment. Senator Baily wanted more explicit information; Sen. Bayard "hurled back" the insinuation of a bargain; Sen. Hereford smote his desk and demanded an explanation; Sen. Butler wanted to know if Mr. Blaine meant to charge him with corruption; Sen. Hill was, of course, on his feet demanding who had been a party to such a bargain; and there was a call, all around the Board, for the last resort in such cases—an investigation. Sen. Blaine then read the article from the Charleston *News and Courier*, to which we have referred. It is made up from extracts taken from the *Congressional Record*, and had the double advantage of being proof positive to all that he charged, and is besides from the best Southern Democratic authority.

The bluster on the Democratic benches seems to have been prearranged as a show of injured virtue. What actually took place, when Kellogg was admitted, every Senator knows, and also every other man who reads the Senatorial debates as published in the official *Record*. The two Senators in question were knocking for admission at the same time, and during the night session of November 30, 1877, when the extra session was on the eve of its adjournment, the report for admitting Kellogg was before the Senate, and could have been adopted but for two uncertain Republicans who had their reasons for playing into the hands of the Democrats, and who therefore controlled the result. The trouble was that if Kellogg was admitted first he gave the Republicans a decisive majority, and, with that majority, Butler could be effectually excluded. On the other hand, if Butler should be admitted first, the Democrats (with his help) and the two uncertain Republicans, would exclude Kellogg. It was under these circumstances that a compromise was proposed and finally agreed to. Both Senators were to be admitted under the condition that neither should have the advantage of the other, and both should be sworn at the same time. Mr. Edmunds submitted the proposal, and Mr. Thurman, as the Democratic leader, said: "I hope the proposition will be agreed to and I ask my Democratic friends on this floor to agree to it and to trust me that it will result in an arrangement perfectly honorable and fair to both parties." In the course of the speaking there was frequent mention of the "understanding" between Senators and the resolution for admitting Mr. Kellogg was adopted with the binding words that disclosed his admission "on the merits of the case." The Charleston *News* may therefore well say that if Kellogg is now unseated there is an end to all regulations covering such matters, and whichever party is in the majority would have a precedent for unseating whoever should chance to be in its way.

The South is beginning to learn that a free hand is more cunning and more diligent than a hand driven by the lash. This is being demonstrated in special cases all over the South, but is particularly obvious among the sea islands of South Carolina. In old times, before the war, the yield of cotton on these famous islands was less than 100 pounds to the acre. During the war they fell into the hands of the negros, and the large estates were divided into small properties of 30 and 40 and 50 acres. A gentleman in the revenue service who has just returned from these islands, informs me that the quality of the cul ure has been greatly improved and the production increased three or four fold. The long sea island cotton brings some 40 cents per pound in the market, and by the increased production, an acre of ground, which formerly yielded $30 now yields $100, bringing with it a degree of comfort and wealth which was formerly unknown.

The Davis report was read a day or two ago in the Senate and proved to be another example of the mountain in labor and the mouse brought forth. Davis, of West Virginia, you will remember, is the great financial blower whose particular vocation was to overhaul the Treasury and expose enormous frauds. But, after expending $10,000 in payment of experts he has presented a report which does not show a single fraud or any missing funds, and does not make any recommendation for more stringent guardianship.

The Senate Exodus investigation is another needless and wasteful drag on the Treasury. It has already expended more than $25,000 and is still digging away; but the public is no wiser now than when the investigation began. It has been conducted with great fairness and the Republicans have no reason to complain of the results; but what it is all for remains to be shown.

The debt statement for the month will not be published till Saturday; but it is known that the receipts are exceptionally large, and notwithstanding the fact that the payments for pensions have considerably exceeded a million, there will be a surplus in favor of the Government of about $12 000,000.

The great flood of immigration that is now pouring into the country is more largely composed of skilled labor than ever before—a fact which attracts much attention because it is supposed to result from the narrow policy of the societies of mechanics. But the public at large need not complain since this skilled labor adds largely to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

The temper of the Ohio Convention seems from this distance to have been admirable and the great services rendered to the country by Mr. Sherman were handsomely recognized. His friends here naturally feel jubilant over the result and now regard him as fairly in the field for the great office which so many seek and so few find. Whatever may be the measure of his success it is gratifying to know that his own State has given him a good start.

The *Union Traveler* has a highly appreciative notice of Mr. McElroy's recent volume of "Andersonville" which cannot fail to create an appetite for the book whenever it is read. I hear of inquiries about it in this City, and the soldier class will evidently greet it with avidity. I infer from the notice that the book is handsomely printed and largely illustrated. BUCKEYE.

Increasing Use of Compound Oxygen by Physicians.

A large and steadily increasing number of intelligent physicians in all parts of the country are using Compound Oxygen in Chronic Cases which they have not be able to cure with ordinary remedies. Writes one: "I shall make the Oxygen Treatment a prominent feature in my practice, for *I have tested it sufficiently to satisfy me of its merits.*" Says another: "I do know that my patient is *a hundred per cent. better*, and is gaining rapidly. His left lung was *almost consolidated*, but *is now free except in one small spot.*" Another physician who used it in his own case, says: "I was relieved, the first time I used it, of a *very severe catarrh trouble*; and *my lung trouble promises to be a thing of the past.*" Writes another: "I am thoroughly convinced that the Compound Oxygen *is what we need in a vast army of Chronic Diseases.*" We could give volumes of extracts from our correspondence with physicians who are using this new Treatment, all of the same tenor. If you wish to know what Compound Oxygen is, and what it cures, send for our Treatise on its Nature, Action and Results. *It will be mailed free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers, the pending question being on Sen. Allison's amendment to direct the President to appoint two colored cadets at large to West Point yearly. Pending debate the morning hour expired and the naval appropriation bill was taken up.

The regular order was then taken up, being the resolution declaring Spofford entitled to the seat occupied by Kellogg.

Sen. VANCE supported the resolution, but before concluding his remarks, the Senate adjourned for the purpose of allowing the Senators to attend the funeral of Middleton, late clerk of the Supreme Court, which was about to take place from the capitol.

HOUSE.

Speaker Randal in the chair. Mr. King gave notice he would on Wednesday call up the resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine.

Bill introduced and referred:

By Mr. CHALMERS, extending the letter carrier system to Cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. WELLS, to establish an assay office in St. Louis.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and diplomatic bill with the Senate amendments.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for Consular Clerks was concurred in.

The amendment appropriating $24,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty between the United States and China, relative to Chinese immigration was concurred in with an amendment appropriating $4,000 for the pay of a Secretary to the Commission, $5,000 for an interpreter and $1,500 for incidental expenses. The other amendments were concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stevenson in the Chair, on the private calendar. The committee rose and a number of bills granting pensions, were passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation of $142,000 to reimburse the Department for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., donated by acts of Congress for the use of civil committees, and which, in all probability, will be lost to the Army. A large number of petitions in favor of the Eaton Tariff Commission bill were presented.

Sens. EATON, DAVIS, West Virginia, and WINDOM were appointed a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Sen. VANCE, in another remark, said the telegrams between Kellogg and his friends, furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company, were in cipher and unintelligible. An innocent man would probably have translated them voluntarily.

Sen. KELLOGG said he had offered to do so, as appeared by the testimony, but was not allowed to do so.

Sen. SAULSBURY said the committee had given Kellogg permission, but he had not availed himself of it.

Sen. VEST obtained the floor to speak on the Kellogg resolution, but yielded to Sen. SAUNDERS, on whose motion the bill extending the northern boundary of Nebraska was taken up, and after debate recommitted.

On motion of Sen. HAMLIN, the bill reported by him from the Committee on Nicaragua Claims, authorizing the President to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect any convention between the United States and Nicaragua for the adjustment of claims which may be duly concluded between the two Governments, was taken up, and the Senate went into executive session to consider it. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

No action was taken on the bill in secret session.

HOUSE.

By Mr. ELLIS: To establish a Government postal telegraph service for the United States, between Boston and Washington, and intermediate offices. It directs the Postmaster General for the purpose of testing the policy and practicability of maintaining a general system of postal telegraph lines, and of affording to the people the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish, by purchase or construction, a telegraph line or lines. The Postmaster General is also authorized, without further legislation, to extend the postal telegraph lines between New York, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans and such other Cities and postal stations as he may see fit, provided the system shall be found advantageous and beneficial, and an appropriation of $500,000 is made for the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads.

Mr. KING: A resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of israelites, who were citizens of the United States, from St. Petersburg, Russia.

By Mr. DOGGETT, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. The Republicans demanded the reading of each measure introduced, the impression being their purpose was to prevent any anti-third term resolution being offered, after the call of States should have been concluded. The bill introduced by Mr. Doggett was a long printed bill and Mr. Springer moved the House adjourn, inasmuch as it was evident the whole day would be wasted. Agreed to and the House adjourned.

Horsford's Bread Preparation

makes delicious Buckwheat Cakes without setting the batter "over night." Try it.

Whittaker Investigation.

WEST POINT, April 30.—In the Whittaker inquiry to-day, Hagen, the expert, said: "I am prepared to testify that the handwriting of the specimens numbered 8, 9 and 10, is the handwriting of the person who wrote the note and contents addressed to Cadet Whittaker." Replying to questions, Hagen stated he had noticed some attempt to disguise in one other handwriting than that of the anonymous note, the handwriting is one of the sentences submitted him. He had asked for additional specimens of this hand and found in it one or two resemblances to the anonymous, but sufficient to warrant an opinion.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, died last night from gout of the stomach. He has been connected with the Supreme Court of the United States for over 50 years, and has filled the position of Court Clerk for nearly 20 years.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Ex Congressman William Wirt Warren, died in this city to-night of pneumonia. He was a delegate to the International Democratic Convention in 1868 and 1876, and has held several prominent official positions in this State.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 2.—Hon. Chas. Kirtley, a prominent lawyer and Republican politician, died suddenly at his home, Mount Vernon, this afternoon, aged 60 years.

—NERVOUS, sleepless and overworked find rest and nourishment in Malt Bitters.

LIBERTY THREATENED.

Questions Asked and Evasive Answers.

BERLIN, May 3.—The proceedings in the German Reichstag Saturday seem to show that the rights and liberties of Hamburg are seriously threatened. Wolfshohn and other members interpellated the Government, inquiring whether Prussia will be allowed to enclose St. Pauls within the Zollverin without first demanding the consent of the city of Hamburg, according to the Constitution. The Government replied evasively. Herr Schalz, Under Secretary of State, saw the Government was not bound to reply to questions embodied in the interpellation, but he had the honor, nevertheless, in the name and by the Commission of Bismarck, to answer that Prussia had done precisely as was suspected. She had not previously negotiated with Hamburg on the subject, and she contemplated the inclusion of St. Pauls in customs sphere, with or without the consent of Hamburg. There were facts, he said, on concealment of which no stress had been laid, but Reichskangler must decline to enter into the discussion of them for the purpose of justifying or defending them from a legal or other point of view, since the regard due from him to the constitutional position of the Federal Council prevented him from treating with Parliament at the instance of the interpellant as to the bill before the Bundesrath, which would soon have to be discussed by that body.

General Conference.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The 23d Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened at Pike's Opera House, this morning. Bishop Scott, Senior Bishop, presided at the opening. Devotional services were conducted by Bishop Foster, Bishop Merrill, Rev. Dr Joseph M. Trimble, Bishop Andrews, Bishop Peck, and Rev. Dr. I. S. Bingham. The address of welcome was by Bishop Wiley, resident at Cincinnati. Response by Bishop Simpson. A report of the Committee on the organization of Committees and Rules, was presented. Dr. Perrin submitted a substitute. Both were tabled after discussion. The only rule adopted was one limiting the speeches in debate to 15 minutes each. After the selection of seats the Conference adjourned.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The first business before the General Conference this morning was the appointment of nine regular standing committees. The plans present on Saturday having been tabled, Dr. Curry moved that committees be appointed in the ordinary way, that is, by call of Conferences, the delegates from each Conference designating from their numbers the members of the different committees. This prevailed.

Dr. Smash, of the Detroit Conference, moved that as the administration of the Book Concern would be under investigation by the Book Committee, no delegate be appointed on that committee who was in any manner officially connected with the Book Concern, and that so far as possible the lay members with a large experience in secular affairs be appointed. After discussion the resolution was tabled.

The Conference then proceeded with a call of Conferences for the names of committees, and at adjournment at 12:30 had not completed this work.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—After opening devotional exercises this morning, Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Southeast Indiana Conference, announced the sudden death of Dr. J. R. Goodwin, Lay delegate to the General Conference, who was shot yesterday at Brookville by his brothers; and the Conference appointed a Committee from the Lay delegates to attend the funeral; also a Committee to prepare suitable resolutions.

Dr. Newman, of the New York Conference, offered a resolution to the effect that the General Conference recommend that during the year 1884 the church create an educational fund for the relief of literary institutions and the increase of their usefulness, and that a committee of seven be appointed for the accomplishment of this purpose. Referred to a Committee on Education. The address of the Bishops was then read. It was an exhaustive paper, covering a wide range of topics, and took strong ground in favor of the retention of the present plan of presiding eldership, favored the maintainance of the doctrines of the fathers, and a general, instead of diocesan superintendence. The address was received with strong manifestations of favor by the Conference.

The remainder of the conference session was devoted to debate on fixing the day and order of election of church officers. Finally Wednesday, May 12 h, at 10 A. M., was fixed for the beginning of the election, to continue thereafter from day to day at the pleasure of the conference. It was decided to hold the election of Bishops first, then book agents, then editors of church papers.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The 17th quadrennial session of the General Conference of the African M. E. Church, opened here this afternoon in St. Paul's Church. After devotional exercises, Bishop D. A. Payne, of Ohio, was selected to preside over the Conference. Rev. B. W. Arnett, of Columbus, O., was re-elected Secretary, and Rev. J. H. A. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Rev. C. Asbury, of Allegheny, were appointed Assistant Secretaries. B. B. Goings, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected Reading Clerk. Adjourned till to-morrow.

This conference represents 34 distinct conferences in over 30 States. The African Church has about 350,000 communicants, 250 ministers, nearly 3,000 local preachers and six Bishops. The conference will continue in session about two weeks, and the questions concerning the policy of increasing the house of Bishops to 11; creating the office of Archbishop; regulating the salaries of the Bishops and establishing missionary work among the colored people who have emigrated under the exodus fever, will be considered, besides a large amount of local church business. About 200 delegates are, or will be present.

Around the World.

A fame that is world-wide and acquired in the short space of a few years, must have true merit for its support. Dr. Pierce' Family Medicines have gained such fame and the foreign orders for his Golden Medical Discovery—the greatest blood-purifier of the age, for his Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little sugar-coated pills,) his Favorite Prescription—woman's best friend—and other remedies became so great, that a branch of the World's Dispensary has been established in London, England, for their manufacture. From this depot they are shipped to every part of Europe, and to the East Indies, China, Japan, and other countries. Their sale in both North and South America is perfectly enormous and increases yearly. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., and Great Russell Street Buildings, London, Eng.

ROYAL CENTER, CASS CO., IND., Feb. 28th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in writing my testimony with others in regard to your valuable medicine. For a long time I have suffered from disease of the lungs and until I used your Discovery found nothing that did me any good. Thanks to it, I am relieved and recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
MARY KENNEL.

INGENUOUS RANDALL.

He is for Tilden, Whether Anybody Else is or Not.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Speaker Randall, in response to the congratulations of a colleague over his success at Harrisburg, who said he hoped the delegation would support Randall for the Presidency, said: "I am for Tilden first, last and all the time, and I believe he will be nominated at Cincinnati. I have never taken into consideration the question of whether or not the delegation would support me if I should be a candidate before the Convention."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Dyspepsia, Mental Exhaustion, Etc.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a number of cases in which it is recommended, with good effect.

J. I. ROOKER, M. D.
Noblesville, Ind.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

The President Vetoes the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President sent to the House to day the following message vetoing the Deficiency Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill appropriates about $8,000,000, of which over $600 000 is for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and of general and special Deputy Marshals earned during the current fiscal year and their incidental expenses. The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the operations of the Government and to fulfil its obligations for the payment of money long since due to its officers for services and expenses essential to the execution of their duties ander the laws of the United States. The necessity for these appropriations is so urgent, and they have been already so long delayed, that if the bill before me contained no permanent or general legislation unconnected with these appropriations it would receive my prompt approval. It contains, however, provisions which materially change and by implication repeal important parts of laws for the regulation of United States elections. These laws have for several years past been the subject of vehement political controversy and have been denounced as unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. On the other hand, it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that the elections laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections and are clearly warranted by the constitution. Under these circumstances, to attempt, in an appropriation bill, a modification of these laws is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations, which tends to deprive the Executive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the constitution contemplates.

The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention, is that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity to the questionable, and as I am clearly of opinion, the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills, general and permanent legislation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional power of the Executive, by providing an easy and effective way of constraining the Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties, when clothed with power, it did not prevail until four years after the adoption of the constitution, and it is confidently believed that it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country. The States which have adopted new constitutions during the last quarter of a century have generally provided remedies for the evil. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision, or some other of like intent or meaning. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of government and to the true rule of legislation, which is, that every measure should stand upon its own merits.

I am firmly convinced that the appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relevant to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated and that by strict adherence to this principle an important and much needed reform will be accomplished. Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon important general and permanent legislation which it contains as matter for specific and independent consideration.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Executive Mansion, May 4, 1880.

FROM the Sturgis, Mich., *Weekly:* Mr. John Brast, living in Sherman Township, informed us a few days ago that his feet had been so terribly frost-bitten that he could hardly stand the pains caused thereby. He happened to think of St. Jacobs Oil—which he always keeps handy—rubbed his feet twice with the remedy, and the pain disappeared entirely. He not only values St. Jacobs Oil as an unexcelled remedy for a great many other painful diseases, to which mankind is subject, but he also asserts that it is really invaluable for the many diseases horses and stock are subject to, and which so often play havoc with the prospects of the farmer and stock raiser.

English Grain Market.

LONDON, May 3.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The temperature during the past week has been exceedingly low and vegetation has received a sudden check, which is somewhat threatening to fruit. Country advices, as a rule, continue satisfactory in regard to the growing cereal crops, though wheat is reported as losing color on some heavy lands and as thin, and by no means promising in a few districts. The deliveries of English wheat has again been limited and business confined to best lots which have gone quietly into consumption at previous prices. Secondary qualities were but little inquired for and again receded a shilling per quarter. In foreign wheat operations buyers have been paralyzed by the weight of the present and prospective supplies. Business consequently moved with very narrow limits, although trade was only quoted at 6 pence to a shilling lower on Monday last. A further reduction has been necessary when sales have been pressed. It is singular, considering the light stocks held by millers, that the decline of prices consequent on the collapse of the American ring should not have been followed by a materially increased demand. The first rush to sell is now over. A pause has occurred, during which it would be well for both sides to consider the situation. It is impossible to say whether the lowest point has been reached, but it is certain a few weeks of unfavorable weather would give a spur to speculation, for which the low prices now current offer tempting opportunities. Maize, in consequence of large shipments from America declined in five weeks from 29 shillings 6pence to 23 shillings 9 pence per quarter. Arrivals at port of call have been very limited. Wheat, during the beginning of the week, declined until 48 shillings 6 pence was accepted, on Thursday, for red winter. Since then there has been a large demand for the United Kingdom and the continent. Closing quotations show little or no alteration for the week. Maize sold steadily at about 24 shillings per quarter the decline being at length arrested. Wheat for shipment, was sparingly offered, but buyers continued reserved. The sale of English wheat last week 26,755 quarters, at 45 shillings 9 pence against 88,937 quarters, at 40 shillings 9 pence same period last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 24, were 1,145 127 hundred weights of wheat and 163,866 hundred weights flour.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," like all other *really good* things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

ANOTHER indication of the popularity of goods of American manufacture in England, is that there have been several shipments of the celebrated "Favorite" Cooking-stoves to London, and the demand is increasing.

THE use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will keep the hair soft and glossy.

—HIE, lads and lasses! hie away!
Nor brook a single hour's delay,
If you would carry in your mouth
White teeth and odors of the South.
Haste, haste, and buy a single font
Of the unrivalled Sozodont.

THE VIEWS

Of Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, as Expressed in a Letter to Sen. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Thomas F. Bayard, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate:

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., transmitting the Senate bill to define the amount and manner of the purchases of public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and requesting my views in regard thereto. The bill in question requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase outstanding obligations of the United States, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to an amount not less than $5,000,000 in each week, until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such outstanding obligations, these purchases to be made in addition to and independent of any purchases of the outstanding obligations of the United States, made by the Secretary on account of the sinking fund. The bill also provides that all purchases of bonds hereafter made shall be advertised in the public press on Monday of each week. The purchase amounts thus advertised for shall be made by the Treasury on Wednesday of each week.

In reply I have to state that the amount of six per cent. obligation now outstanding is about $200,000,000, which upon the provisions of this act the Treasury would be obliged to purchase within the next 50 weeks. To accomplish this purpose the surplus of revenues, within that period, must amount to the face of the bond and the premium paid thereon. The present rate, which is about six per cent. as a reserve in the Treasury, accumulated for resumption purposes, must be used or resort will be had to increased taxation. The surplus revenues, since the first of January, though larger than was reported, or can be expected in the future, have been only about $10,000,000 a month, but should they continue at the same rate, they would provide for payment, within the next 50 weeks, of less than one-half the bonds which this bill requires to be purchased. With the deficiency bill now pending in Congress, and which will soon become a law, and the probable appropriations for next year, there is no probability of having such a large amount of surplus revenues as stated. Neither the law, nor sound public policy, seems to permit any encroachment on the fund in the treasury. There would seem, therefore, to be no method of carrying out the propositions of the bill, except by resort to increased taxation, and the propriety of such an increase for this purpose must be determined by Congress. I deem the matter of advertising in advance the amount of bonds to be purchased as unadvisable. Such a course would only enable bankers to advance the price of bonds and to dictate terms to the treasury. Under the existing method of making purchases, it is understood by all that the surplus of the Government will be paid out from week to week in the purchase of bonds, bids for which will be received up to noon of each Wednesday at the Sub-Treasury in New York. The amount of bonds to be purchased is not made public until after all bids are in, thus preventing any combination to compel the Treasurer to pay exorbitant rates for bonds. It is well understood that the Department reserves the right to reject all bids should the prices be considered unduly high, a right which would be surrendered only under the proposed bill. I know of no reason for making any purchase of bonds beyond the amount of surplus revenues, and for this purpose the Treasury already has sufficient authority, while the present method of making purchases is probably as advantageous to the Government as any that can be devised.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y.

MAYOR KALLOCH.

The Judiciary Report that He Was Been Guilty of Incendiary Conduct and Language.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening, the Judiciary, who had been instructed to take into consideration the utterances and addresses of Mayor Kalloch, and to report what, if any, incendiary language he has publicly used, and the proper action to be taken by the Board in the premises, filed a long report, reviewing the history of the labor agitation and the part taken by Kalloch, finding that he has encouraged the lawless and discontented element, advising them to parade the streets, and endeavored to keep them in such disposition and temperament as to commit an outbreak, whenever it should suit his purposes; that he has impeached the honesty of the whole community, accused various branches of the City Government of corruption and dereliction of duty, and, under pretense of counselling the mob against violence, insidiously advised them to be in readiness for bloodshed and the overthrow of the authorities. They expressed the opinion that Kalloch is unscrupulous and unprincipled and devoid of integrity and and fidelity to the public interests, and that the time has arrived for the Board to express their condemnation of his acts and recommend that prompt action be taken to vindicate the fair fame of the municipality by judicial inquiry into Kalloch's case.

The motion to adopt the report was put by Mayor Kalloch, who announced by a viva voce vote that it was carried. The roll was called, resulting in a unanimous vote for adoption. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to cause judicial proceedings to be instituted against the Mayor for his removal from office, and empowering them to employ counsel and prosecute the matter to a speedy termination. Throughout the reading of the report and resolution, Kalloch appeared cool and unmoved, appearing to consider only the dignity of his position as presiding officer of the Board.

APRIL'S ACCESSIONS.

To the Population of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The arrival of 3,850 immigrants at Castle Garden makes a total for the month thus far of 43,261, which is a greater number than ever before landed here in any one month. The highest figure ever before reached was 42,743, in April, 1876. The following is the record of to-day:

From Hamburg	1,215
From Bremen	1,194
From Liverpool	612
From Glasgow	540

There are eight more steamers expected to-morrow, which, with the two above mentioned, will probably increase the record of immigration in April between 47,000 and 48 000.

Expenses of Investigating Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The various Senate investigating committees have thus far expended the following amounts:

Senate Exodus Committee	$16,525
Freedmen's Bank investigation	9,075
Kellogg investigation	7,297
Ingalls' investigation	6,408
The select Committee on Removal of the Northern Cheyennes and Ponca Indians	5,987
The Select Committee to investigate the reports, books and accounts of the Treasury Department	85,471
The Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in Rhode Island	3,475

Become Citizens.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Five Chinamen declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, in the Court of Common Pleas, Thursday. All of them are Christians—three being Methodists and two Episcopalians. They speak English well, and they said they did not seek citizenship to procure the right to vote, but in order to obtain protection which the law of this country extends to citizens.

A Letter from Postmaster General Key.

The following is from Postmaster General Key's recent letter about the Louisiana State Lottery:

"On the 15th of November, 1879, I issued an order forbidding payment of any postal money order addressed M. A. Dauphin, Postoffice Box 692, New Orleans, La., or 319 Broadway, New York City. This party having presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that said M. A. Dauphin is not engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretences, representations and promises, *I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order.*"

The next (the 120) monthly drawing will take place on Tuesday, May 11th, when for $2 any one investing may draw $30 000.

MURDERED ALICE MEEKER.

An Orphan Child Put to Death by Relatives.

Receiving Money to Support a Niece who was a Town Pauper, and then Disposing of Her by Poisoning the Water She Drank.

New York Star.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 28.—A most brutal and unprovoked crime was committed a few days ago in Duxbury, the victim being Alice Meeker, a little girl 11 years of age. Two years ago she lived in the town of Charlotte with her father, mother, and a brother seven years of age. The father died in impoverished circumstances, and the little ones became town paupers. H. C. Meeker, of Duxbury an uncle, on condition that he would assume charge of the orphans, received $500, and he took them to his home, his family consisting of his wife and a son, Louis A. Meeker, about 20 years old. Stories of heartless abuse of the little orphans by their uncle and guardian were frequent, and Mrs. Meeker, it was reported, often whipped Alice in a brutal manner.

Last Thursday Alice disappeared, but no particular attention was called to the fact until Saturday, and then all the stories of the ill-treatment by Mrs. Meekeer were revived, and suspicion was aroused. Saturday morning the elder Meeker asked where Alice was. His wife said, "She's stepped out somewhere." The neighbors made inquiries, and she told them that she had got out of the window at night and ran away. They asked if search could not be made, and Lewis said, "Let the d—d critter go; I will not search for her." The Meekers did not appear to be at all disturbed by the unaccounted and unaccountable absence of the girl, but the neighbors began to make inquiries. In answer to some of them the elder Meeker stated that Alice had left her home on Thursday night for the purpose of visiting her mother in Charlotte. This story, which was told in the most straightforward manner possible, allayed all suspicions, and the authorities, who had began to move in the matter, were satisfied that all was straight and proper. On Monday the gossip was again renewed, and then it was that many suspicious circumstances were brought to light. Deputy Sheriff Atherton questioned Louis A. Meeker very closely, and succeeded in learning that he had hired a team Thursday night, and he also noticed that he appeared considerably confused as he told of it. This fact, slight as it was, aroused suspicion to such an extent as to make it plainly the duty of the authorities to take decisive steps in the matter.

Young Meeker said he had hired the team to drive to Moscow, and on the way he had stopped at Barre and got a cousin of his, who had come home with him, stayed over night, and remained to breakfast on the following morning. When H. C. Meeker was questioned, he denied that there was any visitor at his house on Thursday night or Friday morning, and this disparity in the statements of the father and son made the matter look very dark. Mr. Atherton now felt positive that he was on the trail of a horrible crime, and he subjected young Meeker to a rigorous examination, in the course of which he told him the story as given by his father. Then it was that the young man became nervous, and gave another story, which was to the effect that he and his mother had taken Alice to Richmond, and gave her $6.50 with which to pay her fare to Montreal. He said that he had left her in charge of the station agent, who was to see that she got her ticket all right and embarked upon the right train. Further than that he knew nothing whatever, and concluded his story by saying: "I cannot tell you where the girl is." On Monday night Mr. Atherton took the boy and mother to Eben Huntley's in Duxbury, and there again subjected them to a rigid cross examination. They denied any knowledge whatever of Alice's whereabouts, save that which they had already told. Atherton then took the boy into another room and accused him of the murder. The only reply which he could get was: "I can't tell you about it," and this was repeated again and again, until at last the boy said he was willing to confess the whole matter. He told the officer that he purchased some strychnine from Carpenter's drug store and hired a team from Bates's stable. Alice and his mother walked on ahead over the Hills toward Duxbury. He drove across the river, and there met his mother and the girl who got in with him, and he continued his drive in their company.

After they had driven about two miles, he mixed the poison with some sweetened water he had in a bottle, and gave it to her to drink. She swallowed the drug without any suspicion as to its deadly power, and then they drove slowly along, waiting for her to die. During a ride of four miles the girl continued to live, and then she died without any very great appearance of pain. It was about midnight when the murderers alighted from the carriage and went on to a muckbed where they buried the body. It seems almost impossible that a mother and son could thus coolly kill and bury some other woman's child, some other boy's sister, and yet young Meeker did not display any very great amount of feeling as he told how the work had been carried through and finished.

Mr. Atherton then took a team, and, accompanied by the boy, drove to the place where he said he and his mother had buried the evidence of their guilt. The body was found exactly where the boy said it had been buried, and, as evidence of the thoughtful care which they had for the girl whom they had killed, a handkerchief was found tied across her mouth. Mr. Atherton says that he was obliged to go in about five rods from the main road, through water about an inch deep, and that when he reached a muck hole young Meeker said, "There she is!" There was a pile of stumps and boards over the body, and, removing these, and reaching down through the mud, he felt the body. In taking it out from the shallow grave, and in taking it to the team, he obliged young Meeker to help him, a duty which did not appear to trouble the young murderer in the least. The body was completely dressed, with the cloak drawn over the head, and there was no signs of disfigurement to be seen. When the body was taken into the wagon Meeker was told that he must hold the body in his arms during the ride to Waterbury, as there was no room for it elsewhere. To this the murderer objected, on the ground that his arms were too tired.

An autopsy of the body was held by Drs. Washburne, Fales and Kingsbury. The first named physician says that he can find no immediate cause for death, since all the organs are slightly congested, but none of them sufficiently so to alone cause death. The contents of the stomach have been sent away to be analyzed. Mrs. Meeker and her son were arraigned before Justice George H. Lease and pleaded "not guilty." They will be sent to Montpelier to await a further examination. Lewis is a very harmless appearing man, not over bright. He said: "Don't cry, mother; no use crying for spilt milk; trust in God, mother." He now says that his mother was not with him Friday night. On being asked why he murdered the girl, young Meeker said: "She wasn't a very good girl; no one liked her, and she was hard to get along with. I thought she would be better off if she were dead, and so I killed her." The probable motive was simply to get rid of the care of her.

—G. W. WELBORN, M. D., says: "I have found your Bark and Iron (Nichols & Co's.) useful in anæmic patients, and prescribe it in convalescence and fevers. It excites appetite and vitalizes the blood."

You can make no mistake in using Denig's Worm Syrup for children. No other medicine will give you such perfect satisfaction or do your child so much good.

THE FASTEST ENGINE.

**The Intention to Run Ninety Miles in Ninety Consecutive

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Household Remedies.

The first leisure afternoon, for six months, when I am not compelled to lie idle with a tired out head, gives me a welcome chance to answer some inquiries from the BLADE correspondents which have long been on my mind. And first, Mrs. E. C. T., of Nebraska, who asks what would cure epilepsy. I have kept eyes and ears open for a year to hear something of the sort, and the best advice seems to be: Attend to the general health. Avoid irritating the patient or exciting it. Send it early to bed, by 8 o'clock, if possible, and let it sleep in an airy, dry room, under light, warm bedclothing, on a mattress, instead of a feather bed. Let the diet be nourishing; soft boiled eggs, three at a meal, juicy steak, mutton or chicken, especially chicken broth, fruit of all sorts, and well cooked vegetables and wheaten or oatmeal grits. Keep the person out of doors in the sunshine whenever it is warm enough, let him eat, play, sleep in the sun, of course well protected from cold. For special treatment, bathe daily, or as often in the week as possible, in a very warm tight room, where it is impossible to feel chilly, in a strong salt bath of water, warm enough to feel entirely comfortable, in which enough rock salt has been dissolved to make a good brine. Use rock salt, common salt will not have the strengthening effect. This should be borne in mind by all who use salt baths and washes, and above all things be careful that no constipation or check of perspiration obstructs the functions of the system.

Two prescriptions lately given me by one of the best and most fashionable physicians in the City will be of service in the case above and in all cases of weak spines or joints. Dissolve one teaspoonful of rock salt in a teacup of alcohol, and bathe the part affected freely.

A draught for regulating the digestion is so simple and easily procured that it deserves to be known. Drink before breakfast half a teaspoonful of common salt in half a teacup of water, which will act as a mild mineral water, toning the stomach, with a laxative effect.

A cure for cold feet, and rush of blood to the head. I commend to all school teachers and students, and women who are kept at sedentary occupations. Add 20 drops of the oil of mustard to one ounce of alcohol, and you have the concentrated extract of a dozen mustard plasters, ready at any time of day or night for instant use, and good for all cases in which mustard is prescribed. But alcohol evaporates quickly, and cools the surface like ice, so apply to the feet or stomach, rub the feet till it is red, then bathe with a bit of flannel wet in the tincture, and cover with a warm cloth. On going to bed, chafe the feet, apply the tincture, a very little of which is enough at a time, and slip on an old pair of stockings to sleep in. Two or three applications usually relieve the trouble. The mustard oil is very strong and diffusive like onion juice, and brings the water to the eyes as readily. Care must be taken to air the room and clothing well after using it, for nothing is more repulsive than to inhale the odor of herbs and drugs on every one you happen to meet for the next few hours.

I am well aware that I hear of no direct cure for epilepsy, which is removed by giving tone to the nerves and improving the strength. Cheerful company, music, fun, all that soothes and enlivens the spirits act favorably on this disease, and have more than the power of medicine. Physicians are beginning to understand the effect of mental impressions on the human frame, and European doctors of the highest research prescribe music as a relief for some kinds of neuralgia and rheumatism. Soft pleasing music from a harmonium will often throw suffering patients into a sweet sleep. I once knew a married man and companion of mine who was a great sufferer with spinal disease, and rheumatism, whose only relief in paroxysms of pain was to have a music box laid on his breast and set playing, the vibrations exerting some potent influence on his nerves, which hushed their agony.

A lady in Nashua, N. H., sent last year a receipt for sprains, which is too good to keep—any longer. And I will observe to the wiseacres who saving their shoulders over this "quacking," that household remedies are very proper things till one comes to need them. A man likes to sniff over the receipts his wife cuts out of the paper, or retails from some neighbor, and frowns loftily on all "pilling and prescribing," but when he is doubled up with a certain attack of—no matter what, or sprains his wrist handling grain bags or a base ball club, he learns to think respectfully of mustard plasters and liniments.

For sprains, beat the white of an egg to a stiff frote, stir in a tablespoonful of fine salt and the same of honey, and bind the mixture on the lame part. Now don't ask me for another prescription, for I would not give another for the world—this time.

Requests for cooking receipts and directions for house furnishing will receive attention in due order, but after all this medicinal talk I don't think it will sound very well to mix cooking with it, and it strikes me this article is long enough anyhow.

SHIRLEY DARE.

Liberty of Opinion.

Long years ago, while I still wore short dresses, and played with paper dolls, I did something for which I was severely punished. When I sobbingly asked how I was to always know when I was doing wrong, my dear old grandmother said, "My child, just as soon as you think of doing anything wrong, something tells you not to, and you can always be sure that the still small voice is right about it." I have never forgotten dear grandmother's words, and over and over again I have proved them true. I was too young then to know, but I have found out since that that which she told me meant only "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." Granny simplified it for my childish understanding. More than ever I believe it since reading some of the BLADE communications. From our different standpoints we call each other liars, and—well, perhaps not horse-thieves, but next thing to it. One friend has honestly advocated soaking clothes Sunday. Immediately 50 ladies rise up and call her a "Heathen Chinee," a cannibal, a Comanche, *anything* that will fully present to her mind their horror at her total depravity. Dear ones all, "Shirley" spoke from her standpoint, the 50 others from theirs. We think both parties were honest in their opinion. Remember it is God who gives us a conscience. Training and culture develop its sensibility. Still even the most depraved natures admit that conscience gives many a guilty twinge, till sin has so hardened it, that only its dimmest rays ever reach the darkened soul. If your conscience says "don't put the clothes to soak Sunday," don't do it, for you it would be a sin. But for the love of charity allow your friends the same liberty of opinion. Don't we beg of you, attempt to judge the world at large, by your own little atom of it.

This same conscience accuses some of sitting up too late with "gents." Now ladies never, *never* be guilty of soiling your life by the use of the word "gent" again. Here in the West it is a word of the lowest meaning, having reference to the degraded beings who visit the dens of infamy scattered so plentifully over our beautiful prairies. Brownie evidently thinks it wrong to sit up with gentlemen. I do not agree with her, still she is honest in her convictions. I should be sorry to call a gentleman friend with whom I could not trust myself at any hour of the twenty-four, still health demands certain hours for sleep, and we who care for our good looks will retain them longer by complying with those demands. We break no moral law by keeping late hours; only a physical one.

You have a class of writers in this department that need "sitting down on." From my stand point, they "need a very severe sitting down on." They are complaining wives and husbands. God knows there is enough misery in the world without this wail from unhappily wedded creatures. The crazy fools marry when they are but children, or in middle life, for fear of living single, or because they hate to say no, or for money, or for spite. For thousands of reasons, one in a hundred perhaps for the right one, Love. The laws of nature are constitutionally opposed to such marriages. No wedded life can be happy that does not have for its foundation respect, esteem or love; (love generally comes last in the calendar.) How can two poor wretches expect to live happily into whose lives not one of these three things has entered? From my standpoint, half the marriages are contracted from a selfish motive, and the world bears me out in my opinion. After a few years—very few—"the world, the flesh and the devil"—mostly devil—gets away with their little remaining sense, and they blurt out their sorrows to the world. Bah! how sickening it all sounds. No pure woman; no true man will do it.

If you have made a bad bargain, keep your mouth shut about it. It helps no one to tell it. The world only laughs a great deal, and sighs a little over your foolishness, and the next couple follow straight in your tracks. Keep your selfish thoughts to yourself, and try to bring your children up to have better judgment than you had. The wedded misery is sometimes caused by one, generally by both sides of the house. No difference how, or by whom, it is misery, we do not doubt; but this senseless carping and fault finding only increases the heart burnings and bitterness.

For the sake of the little white souls entrusted to your care, keep the miserable thoughts bound up in your own hearts, don't let them out to sting and warp the lives of your little ones, as your parents did before you. You can see now where your feet strayed in the forbidden path, and can guide the wee ones the better for it. Take for instance doubtless mother. What a specimen of humanity she must have been, to have a son with doubtless ideas of women. She must have been a "Digger squaw." No other creation under the sun come as near being brutes with the semblance of humans, and none but brutes could belong to doubtless class.

I want to ask our kind editor one question. Will it profit us anything to discuss this question of Catholicism, or for that matter, say religion? We should remember the terrible wars caused by heated discussions of this character, and avoid all semblance of coercion in thi matter.

The war of the Crusades was a religious one. The "No Popery Riots" was a long bloody war, and England and Scotland have been ravaged by religious wars. Our own fair land was settled by those seeking a purer form of religion, and shall we now say there shall or shall not be certain religious seats in our country? There has been but one letter on the subject as yet; but think of the sore hearts caused by the sneering, scoffing tone of that one epistle. I think we all believe in a God, and conscience in this as in everything else will dictate how we shall worship Him, what day we shall keep holy, and how. Will the few weak words we may utter in this department change the sentiments and teachings of a life time? Will it not rather make us less tolerant of other religions than our own, and cause us to say bitter things that will rankle and burn deep into our hearts?

BARISHA BUCK.

Larned, Kan.

"A Parable."

The above is the subject of a piece found in the May number of the *Phrenological Journal*. Hoping that the editor thereof will excuse us for presuming to copy it, we send it to the BLADE, in hopes that some poor tobacco-user who does not take that journal may be benefitted thereby.

"Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened unto a grain of tobacco seed; which, though exceeding small, being cast into the ground, grew, and became a great weed, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge worms formed habitations thereon.

"And it came to pass that the sons of men looked upon this weed, and the eyes of their understanding being darkened, thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be desired to make youth of tender years look big and manly. And some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily.

And, moreover, it came to pass that those who chewed thereof became weak and sick and could not deliver themselves from the desire of having bits of it continually in their mouths, which aforetime had been clean and ruddy, but now became foul and black, and, besides the chewers were seized with a violent spitting of unclean humors, and they did spit in all places, even in ladies' parlors, and in the courts of the Lord of Hosts. And the good and true, and all that led pure lives were grievously plagued thereby.

And it came to pass that men were dissatisfied with merely chewing the strange weed, but sought out other and cunning devices for using it. Some, indeed, did make it into a fine powder and filled their nostrils therewith, and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with great and mighty sneezes, insomuch that their eyes were filled with tears, and their faces with wrinkles, and ther did look foolish exceedingly.

And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof, and did suck vehemently at the other, and did look very grave and call like; and the smoke of their burning and sucking ascended up forever and forever.

And there were men whose wisdom being that of the fox beholding the multitude which did chew, and smoke, and snuff, said among themselves, 'come let us plant, and water, and increase the production of this weed, whose name is tobacco, for therein is a mighty and increasing business,' and they did so, and the merchantmen waxed rich in the commerce thereof.

And it came to pass that even the saints of the Most High became bondservants to the weed, and defiled themselves therewith; even the poor, who said they could not buy shoes and books for their wives and little ones, spent their substance therefor.

And the anger of the Lord was kindled by such great wickedness, and He said: "Wherefore this waste? And why do these little ones lack bread, and shoes and books?

Turn now your fields into corn and wheat, and put the evil thing far from you and be separate and defile not yourselves any more; and I will bless you, and cause my face to shine upon you."

But with one accord they raised their voices and exclaimed: "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing—we are slaves." RUSTICITY.

Whipple, O.

From Chatta Bella.

There seems to be quite a demand for that Putty Work receipt, so I will give it now, but perhaps I cannot make it very plain. For brackets get two pounds of soft putty; lay on a smooth board and pound well; then divide in several parts. Have the bracket made of smooth wood and fastened well together. Take a piece of putty and work it in the hands, and at the same time mix in a little burnt umber until the putty is a light shade of brown. If the putty is not soft enough to spread well, put in a little linseed oil. Spread the putty on the bracket with a knife. Do not put it on thick, but just enough to have it cover the wood, and it must be very smooth. Take another piece of putty and mix oil and umber in until it is very dark; then roll in little pieces, size of a small pea; cut a piece of putty wedge-shaped, half inch thick at the widest part, which should be one inch wide, and have it quite thin at the point and one inch long. Take the round pieces and commence to make a cluster of grapes. The wedge shaped piece should be first laid on where the cluster is desired. Put a little varnish on the foundation to make it stick, then varnish the piece of putty and begin at the bottom to form the cluster; finish the top with a long round stem and a curl of green. The green is made by working chrome green into the putty; finish the edge of the bracket with pieces of the brown putty cut in pretty shapes; after the work is dry, varnish. There are many other shapes that can be used besides the grapes. I will at some other time give some more directions for this work. Are there any of the Household members who make hair flower? I do many kinds of fancy work, but I like my hair work the best. First, because it preserves my friends' hair, some of them gone from this world to the other and better home beyond the vale; second, it requires much skill to form hair into flowers, and then the hair is where one can see it at any time and no chance of its getting lost. Some people keep their friends' hair in rings or brooches, but I do not believe in wearing the hair of our loved and lost as a personal ornament. The materials for hair flowers are gold, silver and iron wire, thread on silk. Gold, silver, coral and pearl beads also glass and black beads and hair. In my next I will give directions for some simple but pretty ornaments for home adornment.

CHATTA BELLA.

Box 27, Linden, Mich.

To A. W.'s "Wanted."

As I'm here at your call, you can scarcely reprove me;
I am sure I can fill each requirement you ask,
And on trial convince you that I, and no other,
Am the person Dame Nature designed for the task.

I've had years of experience on a similar 'journal,"
The copies of which you may never have scanned;
Can be author, compositor, printer, or——
Let's leave *that* part out when our paper is planned.

I should be in my element hunting the "locals;"
Scent out every scandal, before it grew cold;
Some ill-natured people might call me a gossip,
But 'tis part of an editor's duty, I'm told.

I'll see you're not found in distressing "mouppa rell"
For the want of shirt buttons or heels to your hose;
I can drive away sorrow, and spend your spare dollars—
'Twould be part of my duty as wife, I suppose.

You can do up the politics, leaders and speeches;
I'll attend to the lectures—you will find 'tis my forte;
We'll attend all the parties—and while I am dancing,
You can fill out at your leisure a spicy report.

When distributing "pi" at luncheon or dinner,
I'd be very careful that each had a share;
And in time you might learn how truly a helpmeet
Can double your trouble, or lessen your care.

The compositor's stick I can use in bad cases,
When Small Pica or Primer our words do not heed;
And I'll "set up" Hill nine, but don't you stay later,
Or I surely would make you repent such a deed.

E'er we're partners for aye on the "Journal of Life,"
We had better exchange some back numbers awhile;
Those in Memory's storehouse should bear the reviewing,
For some one is keeping each issue on file.

But alas! there are things that were better forgotten,
And words—yes, whole columns—all blotted with tears,
And leaves folded down, to cover life's sorrows,
And shield the poor heart from the world's cruel sneers.

But adieu to the lines, and away with pale sorrow;
You want an assistant, and I want a place—
For "better or worse"—let us hope 'twill be better,
Accepting the worse, if we must, with good grace.

WILBUR ALLEN.

Clay Center, Kan.

Notes from Kansas.

I read with every increasing interest, the letters that appear from time to time in the "Household." I have forborn written anything hitherto as I would rather listen than, be listen to; but when such a debasing pastime as card playing is discussed; I think it about time somebody should take the defensive. I am surprised that the editor did not cast those letters in the waste basket. It is true that certain portions of our country countenance card playing in the family, but they also take pride in cock fighting on Sunday's and in affairs of "monah" and many others pleasant pastimes calculated to elevate the mind.

One correspondent asked to be informed where the Bible speaks against card playing. I would just say for the gentleman's information that card playing was not known to the ancients. If my memory serves me right they were invented for the amusement of a certain French King. He says there is no more harm in a game of cards than checkers, dominoes and other innocent amusements. I would just remind him of the story of old dog Tray. Card playing, tobacco using, drunkenness and other kinds of volarity are all closely allied.

I would like to hear from some of the the tescher members of the Household in regard to their opinion of pioneer spelling. For my part, I am in favor of it, though I do not think it will be necessary to increase, as some maintain, the number of letters. The different shades of sound of the present vowels will be amply sufficient.

As to the young lady who works hard all day and sits up at night, seven days out of the week, I will only say, she will regret it before she is 50. Perhaps I would not be so outspoken if we were nearer neighbors; but perhaps I will appear better in the distance than by too close a scrutiny. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." We are listening with patience to hear from the Florida lady again. I'll tell the H. H. password and run all risks. It is—now remember it—"Come again." I live in the southeastern part of Sunny Kansas. The face of Nature has changed from the dull, dreary brown of Winter to the bright, beautiful green of Spring. But there is one thing about Kansas that I can never get used to, and that is the wind. And this Spring especially—how he does rave and howl. The storm that did such untold damage in Missouri recently, made up in full sight of here.

GLENGARRY.

Farlington, Kan.

The Lord's Day Not Sabbath.

I am not sure that the Sabbath question, belongs to the Household department but there is where I find it. I admire the writings of Shirley Dare, as I discover she has been able to break off many of the shackles of an early education. One person's opinion is just as good as another's. As opinion is a mere deduction from facts, and cannot be demonstrated, I care nothing about what the Seventh Day Baptists believe, nor what Martin Luther, said, nor what John Calvin said, nor what John Knox said, nor what John Wesley said, nor what Alexander Campbell said, nor what the Catholic Church has done, so far as the facts of the gospel are to be studied and learned. We all have Bibles and can read them for ourselves and therein learn the truth as God has revealed it. Those early reformers were only pioneers, sent to lop off some of the most formidable marches of Papal supremacy, and to prepare the way for brighter views and a more correct understanding of the gospel truth. But I do care about what the Great God has revealed to fallen humanity; for the present good, and everlasting felicity. I do care about what Jesus said, and about what the Holy Spirit said. No one disputes the fact that God blessed and sanctified, the seventh day, and rested. No one disputes that God gave the seventh day to the Israelites, while in the wilderness, as a Sabbath; and commanded it to be kept, under the penalty of death. And no one ought to dispute the fact that it was among the types and shadows of the old dispensation that had their fulfillment and end, under the new dispensation, or the reign, of gospel truth, grace and mercy. Cor ii, 16, 17.

When Jesus was condemned for a violation of the Sabbath by the Jewish nobility, he informed them that the Son of man was lord of the Sabbath day. He could use it for the benefit of man, or could end it, at his pleasure. At the creation of the world, God ended his work on the seventh day, and rested on the seventh. At the redemption of the world, the Son of God ended his work on the sixth day, said it was finished, gave up the Ghost, and rested, on the last Sabbath, in the tomb.

Parallel, Kan. A. P. EVANS.

More About Flowers.

"Just a Noddin'." I think you have given a pretty fair picure of a large share of the country schools, in particular. A teacher has ample use for a wonderful amount of patience and tact to get along pleasantly with both scholars and parents.

To Aunt Ella: for croup, take one-fourth teaspoonful powdered copperas, and one half teaspoonful powdered alum; mix with a little water and sugar, and give every half hour, until vomiting is produced; in pseudo-membranous croup, repeat until the false membrane is disloged.

Pinkie Lyslie, will you please send me your address by mail? I would like to exchange plants with you. For the benefit of the flower loving members of the Household, who have little room, and limited means, I will give a description of a plant stand, which I found in an old magazine.

A box three feet long, a foot and a half wide across the bottom, and 18 inches deep, is made of common plan. The sides flare outward so that at the top they measure six or eight inches more from edge to edge than at the bottom. This box stands on four legs, with casters, and under the bottom of the box a piece of wood, is carefully cut on the edge, holds that firmly together. The top of the box is nearly even with the window sill; and it may be painted in colors, or stained dark brown to match the furniture wood. The inside is better preserved from decay if it were lined with zinc or tin; but it will last one or two seasons without lining. Over the bottom is spread a three inch layer of bits of flower-pots, and on this is set a double row of pots, or as many as will stand evenly on the surface. Then a thick layer of sand is poured over the broken pieces and the rest of the space is filled up with earth till it is even with the top of the flowerpots. In the bed thus formed, bulbs and slips are planted between the pots, and vines are started at the corners. Where the vines are started, wires are fastened diagonally across for them, forming a green arch over what seems to be a bed lifted right from the garden. Sometimes a tiny hanging basket or an ivy growing in water is hung where the wires cross.—MRS. J. F. BOYLES, Delight, Kas.

Directors Not Responsible.

"Mary Meade" bewails the fact of so many unqualified teachers attempting to obtain situations, and of directors failing to do their duty by accepting such.

Now, it is not possible at all times for directors to discriminate between a teacher who is qualified, and one who is not; but we have officials elected by a majority whose duty it is to judge of a teacher's qualifications, and issue certificates to those whom he thinks are competent. So, Mary, do not make a scapegoat of the directors, on which to lay the faults of our Superintendents.

A teacher may have all the qualifications necessary as far as education is concerned, yet, if he lacks other qualities which should enter into the composition of a first class teacher, he can neither render it pleasant to himself nor profitable to his scholars.

But it is absurd for a person with an ordinary amount of judgment to suppose for an instant that the old fogies of the past can compare favorably with our ingenious teachers of to-day.

The average scholar of the 19th century acquires the same amount of education in one half the time required in days gone by.

Even the time of the lively old national air Yankee Doodle, is too slow for the educational boom of this pastage.

And the long benches so conducive to deformity and holding a place so exalted in the memory of "Mary Meade" are replaced by the comfortable folding desk.

My opinion does not exactly coincide with Ethel's. A little birch is not at all times out of place and greatly increases a scholar's respect for his teacher especially if he be of the kind not susceptible to love.

Yes Ethel it may be very pleasant to "read and rule in love" but in so doing, pray do not make a "companion" of more than one of your young gentleman scholars at a time, as the result might be a squabble among the "boys." But judging your meaning, rather than your words, your sentiments are first class, and if practicable cannot be but successful.

DAISY DEAN.

Bridal Gifts, Etc.

Susie F. Haskell asks for a remedy for white swelling. I think she will find the following a good one: Take jimsonweed, bruised, and moistened in hot vinegar and water, and apply to the swelling. Smartweed may be used in the same manner.

I was glad to see the letter from "Uncle Harry" about bridal gifts. I would like to say a few words in regard to them. I think that to a farmer's bride you should always give something that will be of use and not only to look at. Silver sugar bowls or sugar tongs and silver butter dishes are really of very little use to a farmer's wife, while they are very nice gifts to present to a bride who expects to live in town. If you feel like giving a nice present, and one that will cost a sum of money, a sewing machine is about the most useful, or a washing machine, or clothes wringer, is very nice. There are things "too numerous to mention" that will not cost much and make very nice presents. A good "Common Sense" cook book is a very useful gift, or a nice lamp. One of my wedding presents was from an old Irish servant who had been in the family for 30 years, and it was a wooden spoon, "for good luck" as she said when she presented it, and I prize that wooden spoon as much as I do my silverware, for I know it was given as something to be used and not to look at. It is not every farmer that can afford to give his daughter a horse and cow when they marry. I don't thing a farmer should marry until he has a team and at least one cow. What does the Household think?

Elsie wants to know how to make hard soap out of soft soap. I guess she isn't a farmer's girl. Well, here is my way: When the soap begins to thicken, add common coarse salt by the handfull until it puffs and bubbles. Wash tub, pour the soap into it, and when cold cut into bars.

MRS. BROWN.

Nespolis, O.

More Conundrums.

Did you ever know a man that did not think he was the best trader in the neighborhood?

Did you ever know a man that did not have time to help his wife five minutes, that would not spend two hours talking politics to the first man he met?

Did you ever know a man that did not think a woman's work could be put off till another day, but theirs was obliged to be done?

Did you ever know a man that would not monopolize the conversation for half a day, and then remark that women were such talkers?

Did you ever know a man that had kept dinner waiting for an hour, that has not stepped into the store for a minute?

Did you ever know a man that did not think he was the worst hen-pecked, curtain-lectured mortal in existence?

Did you ever know a man that thought his wife could manage household affairs without his advice.

Did you ever know a man that did not have to go to Town, just to see a man?

Did you ever know a man that did not tell his wife he did wish she could cut some of Mrs. ——'s cooking?

Did you ever know a man that did not think every lady acquaintance was anxious to marry him?

Did you ever know a man that did not think he could manage the affairs of state a little better than the President?

L.

La Plata, Mo.

"Behold, I Knock."

I don't know as I shall be a welcome member of the Household, but I would like to say a few words to Selah. I have no doubt but one may be a very "good church member" and play cards and dance—for that matter, drink whisky and use profanity; but a good church member "may be a bad Christian." To be a Christian is to follow Christ. Will Selah tell where Christ ever recommended, sanctioned, or indulged in such things? When Christ mingled with "publicans and sinners" he warned them to flee from the wrath to come. Does Selah talk of "Christ and him crucified" at the dance? Does Selah, at the card table, talk of "Jesus and His love" as "the game goes on?"

One of the elements of "pure and undefiled religion" is to keep himself unspotted from the world. What say the world of card playing, dancing "Church members:" "We are as good christians as they," and no doubt they are. Paul says: "If meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no meat so long as the world stands." Does dancing or card playing offend any of Selah's brethren or sisters? Remember Selah, "not every one that saith 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but they that do the will of my Father in Heaven."

A. B. C.

All Poor Creatures.

It really is surprising to read some of the descriptions and many rules applying to the sterner sex, as they are found in the Household. Had I never seen one of those curiously constructed animals I should exclaim, what a contemptible piece of work is man, for surely the letters of some of the male contributers represent him as the embodiment of all that is mean, low, and weak; utterly helpless to do anything, save that which is bad. She whom we style as one of the "weaker" sex is charged with the whole responsibility of his moral training and formation of his character, she also is held answerable for his misdeeds and bad habits. If he drinks, smokes, chews, or swears, woman is to blame. But how is she to stop it. In the first place she must say sweet things to him to soothe him, must never chastize him even though he has done wrong for fear he may become desperate, and a host of other foolish things. And such arguments as these are presented by those who think they are defending man. How selfish is all this. When one does a deserving act let them be treated accordingly, be they man or woman, if they do a mean thing let them be dealt with equally. If sex can shield anyone from contempt let it be the woman.

HARRY.

Tomah, Wis.

Another New Voice.

I would say to "Minnesota Girl," good flour paste, or paste made of corn starch, is best for scrap books. I like the BLADE very much. I think the Household department is very interesting, but I think sometimes some of the letters are a little too personal and speak too harshly of others. Each one of us has some faults, and we should use great charity in our judgment of others. We cannot find a friend who is perfect, but we love our friends in spite of their faults, and we should remember the golden rule, and use that courtesy of speech toward others that we would wish them to use toward us. Every one has a conscience, and we are not responsible for what others may think, or say, or do; to our own conscience and to our God we must answer for ourselves, and perhaps under the same circumstances by which others are surrounded, we might do the same as they do, or worse. Let us, then, each of us, try to show that love toward mankind, and that sympathy for each other that will make us more patient with the faults and more careful of the feelings of others.

PAULA NONSELL.

Paris, Ind.

SPELLING REFORM AT OBERLIN

Discussion of Methods at the College.

Oberlin News.

The meeting in the College Chapel Tuesday evening to consider the Speling Reform, agreably surprised even the reformers themselves. The gathering clouds and driving rain and snow gave little promise of a successful meeting. In spite of the storm ther was a good audience and the organization of a Speling Reform Association numbering more than a hundred members including all members of the Faculty is the best evidence of the success of the meeting.

Prof. Ellis presided. Prof Ballantine gave an interesting adres, which was closely listened to and aplauded. He presented the moral side of the speling reform. When any new subject comes up for consideration the important question is. Does it touch the magic word duty? If not, we may dismis it as of litti importance. Does the speling reform affect a man's duty? It was shown from very carefully gathered statistics that German children learn to read and to write the German language in two alfabets in nearly one half the time it takes for an English child to larn to read and write the English language in one alfabet. An Italian child larns his language in two-fifths of the time required for an English child to larn English. If we can remove this obstacl in the way of acquiring our language we ought to do it. The illiterate of our land, our Indian and Chinese populations, the sprad of our language and literature in India, Australia, South Africa, Turkey and Japan, these and other topics were touchd upon.

Supt. H. J. Clark, being call upon said the only way of carrying the reform was to begin. We could do much by using some new spelings in our correspondence.

Prof Shurtleff said the only obstacl in the way of succes seemed to be som good, vigorous opesition, which he had failed to hear or se.

Prof. Frost said we must believe in this reform. He had been taught that what ought to be can be. The speling reform ought to be; ergo it can be. We must hav faith in the reform; but we must show our faith by our works. We must inform ourselves and agitate the question. The truth is on our side, and we hav only to use it. There is nothing on the other side except prejudice. He always felt mean to seriously discus the question with an objector. It seemed like kicking a man who was down. We must not only believe in the reform and work for it, but we must follow our leaders. Ther never was a reform led by men of such acknowledged scholarship and goodsers. We must fal into line and folow, and not hinder by insisting on som pet schemes of our own. Prof. Frost concluded by moving that we organize a speling reform sociation.

Prof. Churchill, who is one of the County School Examiners, seconded the motion, and said that we ought to begin this reform at once and recomend our School Board to introduce it into the Union School.

The motion was carried, and the constitution for Branches of the Spelling Reform Association was adopted. After the election of the following officers the meeting adjourned: For President, Prof. W. G. Ballantine; Vice Presidents, Edwin Read and Miss Susy Kendall; Secretary, Tutor H. D. Goodenough; Treasurer, A. E. Thomson. Any who favor the reform and would like to join the Association may do so by giving their names to the Secretary.

COLLEGE.

The following rules for spelling have been adopted for this department:

RULES 1. Use *e* for *ea* when equivalent to short *e*. 2. Omit silent *e* after a short vowel, unless preceded by *c* or *g*. 3. Use *f* for *ph*. 4. Omit one letter of a double consonant, unless both ar pronounct. 5. Use *t* instead of *ed* when it represents the sound.

"Boston girls never blush," says the Philadelphia North American. Don't do anything to blush for.—*Boston Post.*

Our Young Folks.

HIDING FROM PAPA.

Papa's lost his baby!
Searches everywhere.
Under chairs and tables,
With the greatest care!

Pulls aside the curtain,
Peeps behind the door!
Never sees the little heap
Curled up on the floor.

Never heard the whisper,
"Mamma, don't you tell!
Nor the little laughter,
Muffled, like a bell!

Off he scampers wildly,
Hunting here and there,
Overturning everything,
With the greatest care.

Canary has a visit,
Sitting on his perch,
Mamma's apron pocket
Suffers by the search!

"Now I am so tired—
Elephant at play—
That I must take a rest
A minute by the way.

I'll lay my weary head
On this little rug."
Under mamma's towel,
Lay her darling snug!

Then the merry scramblings
Papa laughed to see!
"And you didn't fink now,
That it could be me!"

—*Youth's Companion.*

CHILDHOOD'S GOLD.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

They need not go so far away,
Through heat and cold, to hunt for gold;
They might beside us sit or stray—
Our hands are full as they can hold.

Gold? Gold is poured out of the sky
From rise of sun till day is done;
With falling leaves it flashes by,
In liquid gold the rivers run.

'Twas scattered all the way from school,
In stars and bells adown the dells;
We children gathered aprons full,
Where little Dandelion dwells.

And yellow Cowslip to our feet
Came, like a king, his hoard to bring;
And Columbine, with nod so sweet,
Shook gold upon our path—gay thing!

What goblet glistens with such wine
As the bee sups from buttercups?
What gold beats on the west grass shine,
Sparkling to breezy downs and ups!

Our homes are sweet upon the hills,
Where love is sure and life is pure,
And sunshine every season fills.
How can a country child be poor?

No robber scares our midnight hours;
No coffers could our treasures hold:
Dewdrops and sunbeams, stars and flowers—
Gold! Gold! Who shares our childhood's gold?

—*St. Nicholas for April.*

The Cunning Little Man.

There were once three companions who were on very friendly terms—a smith, a tailor and a hunter.

They often visited each other and at one of these meetings they resolved to travel among strangers, as their homes had become tiresome to them. When at last they carried out their resolution, they commenced their travels into a deep forest which seemed to have no end. They traveled a great distance the first day, and when night came upon them they stopped to rest. As they were looking for a nice soft place on the grass, the smith, who was nimble as a top, climbed a tree that was near and perceived in the distance a light. He marked the direction and then came down and guided his companions to where he saw it.

After walking some distance (their limbs bending under them at their day's walk) they came to a beautiful little house which was all lit up, the doors being open to receive them. "Whoever lives here ought not to be offended at us for spending the night here, for we are fatigued and cannot go farther." They first looked through the house from garret to cellar, but saw no one. Then they betook themselves to sleep and slept the whole night without being disturbed, and in the morning awoke refreshed and lively.

"This is a fine little house," said the smith. "I don't think we ought to leave it until we see the owner and thank him for the hospitality that was extended to us."

"Maybe I could do some patching for him," said the tailor.

"I am willing to remain here," said the hunter, "if we can get something to eat and some one to cook it. Let one of us remain here, while the other two go out in the forest and catch or shoot something for food."

"Yes, that is a good idea; we will take your advice. The one who stays at home shall get some water at the spring at the the door, and make a little fire and place the water on to heat, so we may have a good supper."

The smith and the hunter went off to try their luck in getting something to eat, and the hungry looking tailor staid at home and made a fire and put on a pot of water to boil. As soon as the fire began to burn, a little man appeared and said: "Tailor, tailor, little tailor! I'll blow out your little fire!" "Will you, indeed!" cried the tailor, full of rage; but the little man blew it out before the tailor got through with what he was saying, and then disappeared.

The hunter and the smith soon returned with some wild game and such roots as were good to eat. The tailor then related what had happened, and commenced to make the fire again to see what luck he would have this time. He was lucky, for the game was cooked and eaten with a relish by the hungry friends. After they were through eating, the tailor and the smith went into the forest and left the hunter to take care of the house. The hunter made a good fire and put a kettle of water on to heat. The funny little man appeared again and whispered: "Hunter, hunter, little hunter. I'll blow out your fire!" "Only try it!" said the hunter, "and I'll wring off your little neck!" But the little fellow gave a puff and put out the fire and disappeared. When the other two came back they had no game nor a fire to cook it. The tailor was boasting how he came very near shooting a wild goat but that the gun would not go off.

"Now, I'll stay here," said the strong smith, "and I'll fix the little chap." The hunter then went with the tailor to hunt in the forest.

The smith had not sat long at the fire he had built, sharpening a screw, before the little man appeared and whispered, "smith, smith, little smith! I'll blow out your little fire."

But instead of answering him, the smith seized the little man and screwed him on to a bench. He screamed and twitched, but the smith did not move, and when the tailor and hunter came back the little man screamed louder than before, but they would not take him off. The little fellow writhed with pain, and begged of them very piteously to take him off. At last he said imploringly, "Let me loose, and one of you go with me, and I can and will make you happy—little tailor, you come with me, will you?"

"You little elf, I will not go with you!" said the tailor.

"Little hunter, you come with me," begged the little man; but the hunter said, "Go to Jericho!"

"Smith, smith, you come with me, do come with me!" said the Little man.

"Well, I will go with you," said the smith, "but don't think that I'll let you get away, for the other two must follow us a short way behind."

"All right! I'm satisfied," said the cunning little fellow; "but only take this from my back."

The smith took him off, but held him tight by the neck, and then the little man told him to go through the door to the right. They then went through a long cellar into a great dimly lighted vault. In this vault there sat upon an ivory chair the cannibal, and behind him stood his wife, combing his long disheveled hair with a sharp bony comb.

"Ha! ha!" cried the cannibal, "I smell the flesh of man, ha! ha!" and he smacked his lips, and looked around.

"Oh!" said the woman; "who knows what you smell? You are always smelling something."

The man held the little man now doubly fast by the neck; for if he were to lose his hold, he and both his comrades would be in the power of the cannibal. Then the smith was led through a side entrance, and the other two followed until they came to a rise in the ground, before which lay a great stone. The little man then said, "Roll away this stone, and creep through the opening and cry out for joy, saying, 'Bravo! I am free!'"

"I will need my two arms to move the stone," said the smith; so the hunter relieved him, by taking the little man by the neck, and the smith, fearing the hunter was not strong enough, told the tailor to hold the little man by both legs. Then the smith rolled away the stone. Lo! there was a great vault, in which they heard rattling and crashing, as if everything was breaking; before them were beautiful apartments, the beautiful light of day lighting them. The three companions walked into one of the beautiful rooms, or we may say four companions now, for the little man accompanied them. As they passed in they all cried out, "Bravo, we are free."

But the little man cried out with them, and then suddenly escaped. They stepped out into a beautiful garden where everything was in keeping with the beautiful castle. Suddenly one of the doors flung open, and a band of magnificently dressed musicians who played a wonderfully beautiful dance, or rather, music for the dance. Then came toward them three beautiful ladies, who danced in turn with the smith, the tailor and the hunter. The next that came out was a little man dressed like a king, with a crown and scepter, and a purple mantle trimmed with white ermine, and his countenance was none other than that of the cunning little man.

In Africa, indigo grows wild over large tracts, where it is known by a name that means "occupier of deserted gardens." In our own country plants that we call weeds are not favored with names so poetical. Livingstone, the explorer, thoughs the plant was probably introduced from India, and had become naturalized and wild in Africa.

Indigo dye, it is supposed, was carried into Italy in the Eleventh Century from India. After the discovery of America a similar product was brought from the New World. In Mexico the pigment was called *mohuitli*, signifying the same as the Latin *cæruleum*. Its use was prohibited in Germany by the Diet, in 1577; when it was denounced as an agent of the devil, and declared to be a "pernicious, deceitful, corrosive substance."

The indigo plant is found growing in every latitude and country, expecting a few islands, one them being St. Helena. No other order of plants is so widely diffused with coloring matter as *leguminosæ*, the bean or pulse tribe. Its genius *indigofera*, belong to a sub order, called *papilionaceæ*, which means wing like, as the flowers are in form, some of them beautifully so, like sweet-pea and locust blossom. This genius, named from two Latin words, signifying India, and to bear, numbers about 40 species of different plants. Most of them can be made to produce

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

The Boy on the Farm.

The position of the boy on the farm appears to be a problem which almost every agricultural writer has attempted to solve, but without that degree of success which one would suppose ought to attend such an apparently simple question. His position is no more complex than as though we found him in any other position, nor is it a fact that boys in larger numbers leave the farm than those in any other occupation in which their fathers are engaged. Why then, should the boy on the farm be singled out for special comment over those found elsewhere? The question as to what is to become of the city boy, the street gamin, the bootblack and the newsboy, is a problem equally difficult to solve. These youth are in their present position through the force of circumstances over which they had no control, whence they are forced by want and temptation, oftentimes, into channels of crime, the sequence of which is often the prison house or the gallows.

The farmer's boy has really little more control over his future than the boy of the city. If there were never but one in each family, it would be an easy matter to provide a place for him, and we should under nearly all circumstances advise him to remain on the farm, but there is generally the interest of several brothers to be considered; they cannot all advantageously remain. The farm has brought up one family respectably, but it cannot bring up half a dozen, nor can the parent provide each one with a similar homestead, even were it desirable that he should do so. The formation of society requires that there should be many other occupations besides that of tilling the ground. In earlier times, when the wool and flax were spun into home-made clothing, when the skins of animals were prepared and made into articles of wear, when the implements required in the culture of the soil were so simple of construction that they were a home product, then all the boys might remain and find profitable employment. Besides which, in earlier times, the casualties to youthful life, occasioned by ignorance of the laws of health, climatic changes, and the like, had so depopulating an influence as to settle the question under discussion.

To-day there are many temptations for the boy to leave the farm, such as the promising aspect presented by various other callings; in many of our New England towns farms have been entirely deserted, influenced by that syren song of: "Go West, young man, go West." It has lured many a son from the home of his fathers to colonize the Western prairies, while in some instances his place has been taken by the thrifty and ambitious foreigner, who often realizes more on the deserted farm than the adventurer who has gone to seek his fortune in the West. It is frequently asserted that the East cannot compete with the West in point of agriculture. If it is so why ask our youth to remain here? But the truth is that the distant region referred to has no real and permanent advantage over our own. In the far West, where the virgin soil is comparatively uncropped, its fertility constitutes a seeming advantage, which, however, amounts to no pecuniary profit on account of the distance from any available mark t for the products, while the social disadvantages to which the pioneer is always subjected to submit, is a very serious consideration. The fertility of the soil in the nearer West has already become exhausted as to require fertilizing, the same as in New England, while it is a fact that we can raise more grass and corn to the acre than can be done at the West.

Again, in New England and the neighboring states we have always a ready cash market close at hand for all good farm products. Our cities are to be supplied with butter, cheese and milk, with fruit and vegetables, with beef and pork, all of which we can furnish as cheaply as the Western producer can do, and even cheaper, when the added expense of transportation is considered. Still to a certain extent, we must leave the old beaten track of cultivating the soil with horse and muscle alone; we must use the brain more, though, like the muscles, it is of little use unless properly trained. The farmer requires education for his special field of labor as much as does the lawyer, physician, merchant, or mechanic; indeed, no profession or calling requires more intelligent culture than that of the farmer, embracing a practical employment, as it does, of all the natural sciences, including organic and inorganic chemistry.

A knowledge of the principles of mechanics as well as those of chemistry are all important in farming, and the rising generation require to be instructed with a full appreciation of this fact. At our Farmer's Institute meetings let us not ignore the boys on the farm, but fully realize their interests. True we have the Agricultural College, and in this connection the remark of the Quaker suggests itself, when he saw a soldier aiming at the enemy: "I am a man of peace," he said, "but if thee desire to hit that man thee must point thy gun a little lower." The Agricultural College of today is shooting over the head of the farmer's boy. Let him in future receive due consideration and attention. Let useful essays be addressed to his cultivation, and not alone to that of corn, cabbages, and roots generally. We cannot afford to forget in agriculture that important factor—the boy upon the farm.—*American Cultivator.*

Paint and Putty.

These two things will cover a multitude of ill-looking defects. Have you ever noticed, when traveling on the cars, how many farm houses were unpainted? We have. There is no reason why it should be so, for the farmer, above all others, should have a veritable paradise of a home. But some croaker will say: "Yes, yes; that sounds well on paper." So it does; and it will be far lovelier in practice.

You have not the money? Well, suppose you had the money, would you "fix up?" If you will not do it now, poor as you are, you would not be very likely to do it then. Where there is a will there is a way, and if you wanted to have your buildings painted you could have it done. You are laying up money. What for? To buy more land and be called rich. Did you ever think that all the enjoyment, real and true, that you can get out of money is limited by your five senses? Think of it, and you will find it so.

Is life then worth living? It certainly is. The creator of this universe decorated, garnished and furnished it in a manner so gorgeous that we can make but weak imitations of it. Do you think then, that man is an exception to this rule? Surely he intends that man shall enjoy all the good things of this life. He shall eat and drink in moderation of all good things the world affords, he shall surround himself with flowers, and birds, and music, and beautiful pictures; that through the pleasures these bring to his senses he shall nearly enjoy life. He certainly shall have for a dwelling place a home which shall be beautiful and pleasing to the eye and comfortable for his body. And it need not be expensive. A few dollars spent for a few pounds of proper oil paint, which can now be bought at any drug store, a few brushes and a couple of days' time, will enable every owner of a house to change its appearance entirely. A small outlay here will render the house much more pleasant to live in, for the same reason that a dish of potatoes taste better when beautifully garnished.

Having done this, clear up the yard, trim the shrubbery, sow grass seeds on the bare spots and neatly whitewash the fences. If the gate is off its hinges fix it. You have only one life to live, and you owe it to yourself, your friends, your family and your Creator to enjoy it to the best of your ability.

For the out buildings, the barn, carriage shop, smoke house, pig pen, etc., the following makes a very cheap and excellent paint, forming a hard substance. Its hardness increases by time, so it should be more durable than ordinary paint. Take freshly burned unslacked lime and reduce it to powder. To one peck or one bushel of this add the same quantity of fine white sand, or fine coal ashes, and twice as much fresh wood ashes, all these being sifted through a fine sieve. They should then be thoroughly mixed together while dry. Afterwards mix them with as much common linseed oil as will make the whole thin enough to work freely with a painter's brush. This will make a paint of light gray stone color, nearly white. To make it fawn or drab, add yellow ochre and Indian red; if drab is desired, add burnt umber. Indian red and a little black; if dark stone color, add lamp-black; or it brown stone, then add Spanish brown. All these colors should, of course, be first mixed in oil and then added.

This paint is very much cheaper than common oil paint. It is equally well suited to wood, brick or stone. It is better to apply it in two coats; the first thin the second thick.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Grass.

Numerous inquiries come to us as to the merits of new grasses and forage plants, and they increase every year. While all such inquiries are indicative of the fact that farmers are thinking and studying the business in which they are engaged, and are therefore gratifying to a certain extent, it is probable so far as attempting to find any grass for the more eastern of our Western States that will exceed timothy, blue grass or clover in value the effort will be futile. Very many are just now inquiring into the merits of alfalfa, and a considerable number of our farmers have sowed or are intending to sow it, and will thereby learn, we think, that where they have substituted it for timothy or clover, they have substituted an inferior grass. This of course is only an opinion, for its culture in this section has not been sufficient to establish its merits or demerits. It it is an opinion that has one well established and recognized fact to rest upon, and that is that timothy and clover are excellent grasses, and do well everywhere. Other grasses have been recommended, tried, found wanting and discarded, leaving the field to timothy and clover, and we predict that this will be the result of the present experiments with luzerne. In Wisconsin one or our subscribers has been experimenting with it for a year or two, but while he is inclined to believe it will prove satisfactory, as yet he is unwilling to pronounce it so. How it would do in Michigan from where one inquirer writes, we have no means of positively knowing, but do not believe that it would prove satisfactory.

We would recommend, instead of alfalfa, a more general growing of clover. It is not only a good grass, but it is a most excellent fertilizer, and for that alone, it would prove exceedingly profitable on many of our farms. As Joseph Harris says, it is "the grand renovating crop of America." There have been instances in which no other fertilizer has been used for a long series of years, and the land has been kept in a fine state of fertility. Some years ago George Geddes reported that he had a field which had not been manured with anything except green clover for 24 years, that he had grown wheat, corn, oats and barley on it, and that it constantly increased in fertility. The first crop to be mowed for hay, and the second plowed under, thus accomplishing a double object. But the roots themselves, leaving the tops out of the question altogether, make a very considerable quantity of fertilizer. They are very numerous and long, and when plowed up make a very perceptible impression upon the fertility of the soil.

Clover draws very largely the fertilizing elements of the air, and by shading the ground, prevents to some extent the escape of valuable gases from the soil. And so it is a very valuable crop, which we hope and expect to see more generally grown in the West than it has been hitherto.—*Western Rural.*

A Cheap Water Filter.

A great many diseases are contracted by drinking impure and poisoned water. Filtered rain water is the only absolutely pure water that can be had. But a filter in a cistern is a source of great inconvenience, as, in order to have the water continually pure, the filter needs to be cleaned every year or two. We have found a small log filter much preferable. We set it near our cistern—which is a large one—and every morning pour into it two or three pailfuls of water from the cistern. As we need it the pure water is drawn off through a faucet at the bottom. We use the filtered water for cooking as well as for drinking.

The great objection to these filters heretofore has been their cost. The prices vary according to the size from $4 to $20. But now those who cannot afford to buy a filter can easily make one. Stick a piece of sponge in the hole of a flower pot, place above this a layer of pebbles, then a layer of coarse sand, and above this a layer of pounded charcoal three or four inches in depth. Another layer of pebbles should be placed above the charcoal to prevent it from stirring up when the water is poured in. The contents of the pot should be occasionally renewed. But by a small addition to this, a cottage filter may be made, which, for practical use, is quite equal to the most expensive filter of corresponding size. It consists of two flower pots, one above the other, the lower one fitted as above described, and the upper one with a sponge only. The upper pot should be the largest, and if the lower one is strong the upper one may stand on it, or a piece of wood with a hole to receive the upper pot may rest on the brim of the lower one. The two pots thus arranged are placed upon a three legged stool with a hole in it, through which the projecting part of the lower sponge passes, and the water drops into a jug placed below. The upper pot serves as a reservoir, and the sponge stops the coarser impurities, and thus the filtering layers of the lower one may be used for two or three years without being renewed, if the upper sponge be occasionally cleaned. Care must be taken to wedge in the upper sponge tightly enough to prevent the water passing through the upper pot more rapidly than it can filter through the lower one.—*Farm and Fireside.*

The Indigo Plant.

BY EMILY T. BENNETT.

One of the greatest mysteries of nature is color, with its variations; another is the eye, formed to distinguish one color from another. When we are told that the seven colors of the rainbow are simply decomposed light, the mystery is still not explained. It is God's science. Man has not learned it, nor ever will as nearly as he thinks he has, when he talks of science in various forms.

In Nuremburg a law was passed compelling dyers to take an oath not to use indigo. In the reign of Elizabeth an outcry was raised in England against this most valuable dye. How much cause have we to be thankful that we live in the most intelligent and free age of the world. From the leaves of two species most of the dye for commerce is extracted. One of these is cultivated in Nicaragua, where it grows two or three feet high, bearing small, purple flowers. The plant resembles the sweet clover—*melilotus.* When it becomes covered with a greenish-brown dust it is cut and tied in small bundles that are soaked in vats of water. After seven or eight weeks another cutting is made. When the bundles have soaked 15 or 20 hours the water is drawn off, and a process of paddling or churning either by hand or horse power, is employed until the water changes from a green hue to blue, and then it curdles and is left to settle, or precipitate the sediment called 'indicum.' This, undisturbed, looks like dark-blue clay. It is put in bags and hung up to dry. It becomes lighter than water; then it is ready for market—a valuable dye and a violent poison.

The best Indigo of Bengal is the superfine light blue, in cubical cakes, which will float on water. When rubbed with the finger it presents a beautiful, copper-colored streak. Balfour says the best indigo is produced in the delta of the Ganges. Sulphuric acid dissolves indigo without changing it's hue to red, the usual action of acids on vegetable blues. —*W. C. Advocate.*

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

An Enormous Gathering Convening at Columbus—Excitement over the Contest—Organization of the Convention.

COLUMBUS, April 28.—The Republican State Convention convened at Gosick's Opera House at 11 A. M., and was called to order by A. L Conger, chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in a short speech, urged the Convention to proceed very carefully in transacting business, so that no mistakes be made, and so that men be chosen for official positions that the entire party of the State can unite upon them.

After prayer by W. B Arnett (colored), Congressman McKinly, of Canton, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and J. R. Mallow, of Franklin, Secretary.

During McKinly's speech, his reference to the possibilities of nominating Sherman, Blaine or Grant at Chicago was greeted with hearty cheers, but when Grant's name was mentioned there were half a dozen hisses, but these were speedily drowned by applause. After appointing committees, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Republican State Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, the galleries and lobbies being filled with a dense crowd of spectators.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Hamilton, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and D. J. Edwards, of Trumbull, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, April 28 —The Committee on Platform have just reported a platform which instructs the delegates at large and requests District delegates to vote at Chicago for Sec. Sherman and to use all honorable means to secure his election.

The resolutions were agreed to with cheers. A demand for a division on the question was laid on the table.

COLUMBUS, April 29 —The platform of yesterday's Republican State Convention was sent just as delivered to the press agent by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, but in the hurry of the moment, the Chairman omitted to deliver one scrap of manuscript containing two important lines, when taken in connection with the resolution referring to Sec. Sherman. The full resolution referred to, as adopted by the Convention reads as follows:

Resolved, That the great ability, invaluable services, long experience, pure and exalted character and unwavering fidelity to Republican principles of our distinguished fellow citizen, John Sherman, entitles him to the highest honors and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country. His matchless skill and courage as a financier has mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of refunding the public debt and made him the trusted representatives in public life of the business interests of all classes of the American people. He has been trained from the beginning of his public life in advocacy of the rights of man, and no man has been more unfaltering in his demand that the whole power of the Government should be used to protect the colored people of the South from unlawful violence and unfriendly local legislation, and in view of his services to his country and his eminent ability as a statesman, we, the Republican party of Ohio, present him to the Republican party of the country as a fit candidate for President, and respectfully urge upon the Republican Convention at Chicago his nomination.

Resolved, That the Delegates-at-Large, chosen by this Convention, are hereby instructed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of John Sherman by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, for President, and the District Delegates are respectfully requested to vote for him.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

Meeting of the Indiana State Convention in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—The State Convention of the National Greenback party met in this city at 10 o'clock today. H. P. Leonard of Cass county was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees of one from each Congressional District was selected on permanent organization and resolutions were chosen. While waiting for the report of committees the convention was addressed by Hon. Gilbert DeLamartyr. There is between 250 and 300 delegates present, nearly all parts of the State being represented.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, reported for permanent Chairman Maj Levi Furgason, of Morgan County, and one Vice President for each Congressional District, and Charles H. Price, of Jasper County, for Secretary. After a brief address from the Chairman the convention took a recess till 1 o'clock.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—The Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock. The platform and resolutions adopted declare that the people, through their Government, should resume control of the currency, which has been delegated by the Republicans to a moneyed oligarchy, and that all currency, whether metallic or paper, shall be a full legal tender, and of sufficient volume to do the business of the country. It demands the payment of the bonded debt as it becomes due, and the prohibition of another dollar of debt, either State or National. Demands economy in public affairs, and that soldiers shall be paid according to contract, and demands the immediate passage of the law to equalize soldier's bounties. It declares suffrage the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States; favors the passage of the Reagen Inter State commerce bill; opposes the importation of Chinese servile labor; denounces the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens for exercising the right of free speech.

The convention nominated a full State ticket. For Governor, Richard Gregg, of Dearborn County; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Debruler, of Spencer County; Secretary of State, J. B. Yeakley; Auditor, Geo W. Demaree; Treasurer, John L. Miller; also candidates for the other State offices. The following delegates to Chicago were chosen: Mrs. Mary L. Thomas, Jas. Buchanan, Col. John B. Milroy and J. H. Allen.

FOR GRANT.

The Arkansas Republicans Declare for a Third Term.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28 —The convention assembled at 7 o'clock. After four hours debate over the appointment of committees, a Committee on Resolutions and Selection of Delegates was appointed. The Committee on Resolutions had just reported a resolution indorsing and instructing for Gen Grant, which on motion of ex-Sen. Clayton, was amended instructing delegates to vote for Grant, and to use their individual and collective efforts, as long as his name was before the convention to secure his nomination, which was adopted. The convention is still in session, and delegates not yet selected.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28 —The Republican State Convention met at 12 M. The entire afternoon was consumed in effecting a permanent organization, with John A. Williams, of Jefferson, President, and S. B. Young and five others Secretaries. —5 o'clock it took a recess until seven.

Some remarkable facts are being elicited by the investigations of naturalists in Borneo. In the stems of certain plants found there galleries are tunneled by a species of ant, and it is asserted on the authority of Becari that the presence of the ants is actually essential to the existence of the plants, for unless attacked by the insects when young the plants soon die.

THE TILDEN MACHINE.

It Grinds Very Roughly in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Many delegates to the Democratic State Convention arrived to-day. The hotel lobbies are crowded. The Philadelphia contesting delegations are expected this evening. Some of the McGowan party are in favor of admitting 23 members from each delegation, thus dividing the votes. The County delegates want a settlement of the difficulty, and are urging the necessity of harmony. Sen. Wallace and Speaker Randall are at the Bolton House. There seems no doubt the delegation will go to Cincinnati unInstructed.

The regular delegation from Philadelphia to the Democratic Convention is understood to be made up generally of Wallace adherents, while Vaux, or the contesting delegation, is strongly in Randall's favor. Both sides have been canvassing all day long, and to-night both Wallace and Randall claim to be able to control to-morrow's convention. If the fight should be carried into the convention, it is believed ex-Sen. Andrew H. Hill will be the Wallace candidate for temporary chairman, while ex Congressman Stenger will be the Randall candidate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 28 —The Democratic State Convention met in the Opera House to-day. All hope of compromise between the contending Philadelphia or Wallace and Randall delegations being at end, matters were very lively all morning in the hotels and Committee rooms. Great difficulty was experienced in gaining admission to the hall of the convention. The Randall people appeared to have thorough control of all entrances to the hall, and many visitors received their tickets of admission before those of the delegates were issued. So strict were doorkeepers it was almost impossible for telegraph messengers to pass in and out, and great difficulty was experienced in reaching the telegraph office. When Speaker Randall entered he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. He appeared as a substitute. Sen. Wallace was present as a delegate.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Some delay occurred in calling the Convention to order, during which several conferences took place between the leaders of the two factions. At 1 o'clock Speaker Randall, with two of his friends, stepped into the corner where Wallace and his leaders were, and a conference of a few minutes took place. The result was an agreement to appoint a Committee to settle points of difficulty. It was then understood that Monaghan, of Westchester, would be Temporary Chairman, while A. H. Dill would be Permanent Chairman.

At 1:10 Chairman Miller called the Convention to order. A list of secretaries and doorkeepers was then read.

Mr. Cassidy, by unanimous consent, announced that he brought glad tidings to the Convention and to the entire people, this commonwealth. He said leaders have at the last moment settled upon a plan that will adjust all differences in Philadelphia and which will prove eminently creditable to the entire Democratic party. The regular Democratic party, of which he was a member, while it stood by its position was yet willing to take their opponents by the hand for the sake of peace, and they were going to settle their differences fairly and honorably. For the purpose of effecting this he named the following committee, to whom all contests shall be referred without debate:

R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon; Mutchler, of Northampton; Dill, of Union; Stenger, of Franklin; Jenks, of Indiana, and Gibson.

The Committee was named amid much applause.

R. M. Speer and Richard Vaux followed with remarks in support of the proposed plan.

Mr Randall, in response to loud calls, said: "This is the happiest political moment of my life, and it gives to the people of the United States the assurance that the Democratic party mean complete and thorough peace, and unending war to our opponents."

Mr. Wallace then thanked the convention for their kind greeting—it could scarcely be expected of him that in this crisis of the party he would fail in the performance of his duty. He yielded to the entire Democratic control of place and power and he would always be found where the Democratic party placed him whether in the front rank or in the leadership. He was for perfect harmony and victory.

Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, followed in a speech in which he congratulated the party upon the glorious example set them by their great leaders.

Cassidy's motion was then adopted by unanimous consent. The Convention took a recess till 5 o'clock, when the committee appointed to settle all contests will report. Agreed to.

HARRISBURG, April 28 —The Democratic Convention met again at 8 o'clock. A call was made for the report of the Committee on Credentials and adjustment of differences, and there being no response, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon said committee and ascertain at what time their report might be expected.

The Committee of Three reported the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until to morrow morning, and upon this the convention adjourned until to morrow at 9 A. M.

The Committee on Credentials to night decided to admit half of each of the contesting Philadelphia delegations, with the understanding that each half shall vote as a unit, through its chairman. The committee also decided to request the Convention to authorize them to proceed to Philadelphia and take such measures and adopt such rules as shall, in their judgment, best serve to reorganize the party in Philadelphia, their decision to be reported in writing to the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and to be binding and final, and the organization thus recognized shall be the true and only organization of the party.

The Wallace people to night are claiming that the delegation to Cincinnati will stand 26 anti-Tilden to 17 in favor of that gentleman. This is without counting the four delegates at large, who will be elected to-morrow by the Convention. The Randall people claim that there are 27 delegates who will go to Cincinnati to vote for Tilden.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 8:30. A special Committee on Credentials reported, through Mr. Dill, that their decisions had been unanimous in each case, and that in the case of the contest in Philadelphia, while the Vaux delegation admitted that the McGowan delegates were regularly elected under the established rules of the party, yet for the sake of having a united party in Philadelphia, both sides were anxious to secure harmony and consorted action. The Committee will, therefore, meet in Philadelphia at some future day and make such rules for the organization of the Democracy in Philadelphia as, in their judgment, may be deemed necessary. They will determine what the regular organization shall be, and how it is to be made up. Each delegation is to be admitted to seats in this Convention, and each delegate to cast one half of one vote through its chairman.

The report was adopted and the roll of delegates called.

On the nomination of R. E. Monoghan A. H. Dill was made temporary Chairman, and when the preliminary work of the convention was disposed of, Monoghan was chosen permanent President.

When the chair announced the delegates to Cincinnati from the Twenty-sixth District, a wrangle took place as to who were the nominees made by the delegation from this District. This dispute lasted nearly an hour, and before it was decided the Committee on Resolutions appeared and made their report.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, First, That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party, to protect and preserve.

Second. That the just powers of the Federal Union, rights of States and liberties of people, are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Third. That the Democratic party maintains, as it has ever maintained, that military is, and ought to be in all things, subordinate to civil authority. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the federal administration to keep on foot, at general expense, a standing army to invade States for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate the candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That the right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights and the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of the host of hireling officials, claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and covering the popular will in keeping the way to the ballot open and free as it was to our fathers. In removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Rutherford B Hayes, having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this insult and menace to the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government, under which, during the period of the Republican ascendency political rings, and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of public monies on the public credit to any object but public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party, since its advent to power in Congress have saved to the people many millions of money, and we believe that a the result would follow if its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth. The Democratic party being the national friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretentions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of '73 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Tenth. That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to defraud the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and to take from the commonwealth $4,000,000 for which its liability had never been ascertained is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of the political ring, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh. That the great fraud of 1876-77 by which, upon a false count of the Electoral votes of three States, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the Presidential chair, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside, under threat of military force, was the most deadly law ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civ war, the Democratic party submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime, when they should come to vote in 1880, and that issue exceeds and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen.

Resolved, That in conformity with the time honored custom of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and to the end that our great Commonwealth shall not be deprived of her legitimate influence, her delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, and they are further instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two thirds rule.

The moment that the portion of the resolutions referring to the unit rule was read. Mr. Snowdon, of Lehigh, moved to amend by substituting for the unit resolution another one abrogating the two thirds rule and the previous question was moved.

Mr. Wallace opposed this amendment and said the moving of the previous question was hasty. He asked if it were possible a gag law was to be applied in the Democratic convention. "I am astounded," he said. "This is a convention of Democrats. I am here to speak for the integrity of the people." He favored the unit rule. Mr. Randall opposed the unit rule.

The presiding officer then put the question whether it would strike out that part of the resolution referring to the unit rule and substitute in its place the resolution offered by Mr. Snowdon. The ayes and nays were ordered, and announced as 125 to 122 in favor of substituting the Snowdon amendment in place of the unit rule resolution. This brought the Randall men to their feet, and for a few minutes cheer after cheer went up. The main question was then ordered, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Lewis C. Cassidy and R. Milton Speer were nominated by the Wallace party as delegates at large to Cincinnati, while the Randall party named W. L. Scott and Wm. Stenger. There being no contestants, these gentlemen were declared elected. R. Emmet Monaghan was unanimously chosen as one of the electors at large, and William H. Playford and James P. Barr were placed in nomination for the other electorship. They were voted for by the ayes and noes, and Playford was elected.

For Supreme Judge there were nominated George A. Jenks, of Jefferson; Pearson Church, of Crawford; Edward J. Fox, of Northampton, and Judge Brady, of Butler.

George A. Jenks was nominated for Supreme Judge and Col. P. P. Dechert, of Philadelphia, for Auditor General. Andrew D. Hill was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation. Adjourned sine die.

Sen. Wallace says the delegation will stand 20 for Tilden and 38 against him.

W. L. Scott, of Erie, nearly reverses the figures given by Sen. Wallace as to the status of the Cincinnati delegation. He claims there will be 40 Tilden votes in the delegation, and 18 in favor of Hancock. During the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions to day, a motion to incorporate the resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Hancock was voted down, 34 to 15.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

The American Union Gains Admission Into Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The injunction case of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies against the American Union Telegraph Company, effecting the right of the latter to erect its lines upon certain streets of Washington City and over the Long Bridge across the Potomac River, and upon the Pennsylvania Railroad thence to Alexandria, Va., was argued yesterday before Judge Hagner, of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, special term, and decided in favor of the American Union Company. The Court permits the American Union lines to be erected as proposed, and orders that they be so constructed as not to produce substantial injury to the lines of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies.

Obituary.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—Dr. Joseph T. Webb, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, and for two years a resident of Minneapolis, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy. He was a brother of Mrs. President Hayes, and a brother-in-law of Hon. Stanley Matthews. He was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1827, and educated at the Wesleyan University.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Sens. DAVIS (W. Va), CAMERON, and others, presented petitions from iron manufacturers for the passage of the Eaton bill, for a Commission for the revision of the tariff.

A joint resolution, authorizing the President to reappoint Stephen A. McCarty, Lieutenant Commander in the Navy at the foot of the list, was read a third time, yeas 33; nays 19, and passed.

The House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, to establish a temporary station for scientific observation of Lady Franklin Bay, etc., passed.

When the morning hour expired, the Kellogg resolutions were temporarily laid aside and the Indian appropriation bill taken up.

HOUSE.

Mr. COX reported back the resolution calling on the President for copies of all the correspondence with the English Government relative to the alleged interference with American fishermen in Fortune Bay, January 6, 1878. Adopted.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill passed; yeas 162, nays 42.

Bills were reported from the committees and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Illinois, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, in regard to telegraphic communications, placed on the House calendar. It declares telegraphic communications to be private papers of the senders and receivers, and protects them from unreasonable search and seizure.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Select Committee on Pensions and Back Pay, reported back the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

The bill, not complying with the rule which requires every bill to be accompanied by a written report, was withdrawn.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the registration of trade marks.

Mr. MCCORD made a long legal argument in opposition to the bill as being unconstitutional and tending to grant greater protection to foreign than to domestic trade marks, and contended the only efficient way in which Congress could legislate upon the subject, was by preparing an amendment to the constitution.

The previous question was ordered. Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the search warrant clause of the bill. Agreed to, 70 to 56. Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the penal sections of the bill. Agreed to. The bill as amended then passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28

Sens. CAMERON (Pa.), CONKLING, RANDOLPH, McPHERSON and BAYARD presented petitions of the iron manufacturers of their respective States for the passage of the Eaton tariff bill.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Sen. MORGAN: To enforce the observance of the Constitution in regard to the selections of President and Vice President.

Sen. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented a report of the majority of the Select Committee to investigate the accounts in the Treasury department, and submitted some remarks thereon.

Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the Indian appropriation bill was again taken up.

HOUSE.

Under the call of the committee, bills were reported and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, from the Committee on Commerce, to remove obstructions from the channel leading from Lake Ontario to Irondaquoit Bay; referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. COX, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report the basis of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British colonies. Calendar.

By Mr. RICE, from the same committee, a report upon the resolutions of the Legislatures of Maine and Maine Massachusetts referring to fisheries. Printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thompson in the chair, on the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Sen. TELLER: To grant titles to lands patented by the United States.

By Sen. INGALLS: To facilitate the business of the Treasury Department.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference at Washington, was taken up and passed. It provides that the several powers having jurisdiction of ports likely to be infected with yellow fever, be invited to send delegates for the purpose of securing an international system of notification as to the sanitary condition of the ports and places under the jurisdiction of such powers and of the vessels sailing therefrom.

The Senate then considered the calendar; the pending question was on Sen. Allison's amendments to the bill establishing a retired list for non-commissioned officers; directing the President to appoint two colored cadets at large each year. After an interesting debate the morning hour expired and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Sen. COKE offered an amendment authorizing the purchase of supplies manufactured at the Indian training schools, whenever they can be advantageously used in the Indian service. Adopted. The bill was reported back to the Senate, the question being upon agreeing to the amendments made by the committee.

Sen. INGALLS demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the clause abolishing the Indian Commission. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 25—so the commission is retained.

Sen. PENDLETON demanded a separate vote on the amendment prescribing that bids for supplies shall be advertised for three instead of six weeks. The amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments, made in the Committee of the Whole, were agreed to and the bill passed.

The regular order being the Kellogg-Spafford resolution, it was informally laid aside and, on motion of Sen. Eaton the report of the Conference Committee on the Immediate Deficiency Bill was taken up. It reduced the amount appropriated as follows: For public printing, $50,000; State, war and army department building, $188,000; extra clerk hire in the State Department, $1,000. Total, $237,500. The report was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. MCMAHON submitted a conference report on the special deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. The appropriation for the public printing office remains at $250,000, and the appropriation for continuing the construction of the north wing of the new State Department is decreased from $280,000 to $100,000.

The Senate amendments to the post route bill were concurred in, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thompson in the chair, on the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws.

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CADIFORNIA DELEGATES.

Newton Booth Declared California's Choice for Vice President.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The

Items of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

At Cabinet meeting on the 27 the Secretary of the Treasury read a statement showing the financial condition of the treasury. He estimates the surplus receipts of the present month will segregate $10,000 000 to $12,000 000 The report circulated yesterday that United States men-of-war were to be dispatched to Canadian waters, to protect the American fishery interests, was pronounced erroneous. It was decided during the session to nominate Mr. Coste, United States Marshal of Missouri. A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that he thought very probable ex Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate Ordway, would be selected to fill the vacancy in the Governorship of Dakota.

At Washington, April 28, the Democrats of the District of Columbia held a convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. Wm. Dickson and A. A. Wilson were chosen, and resolutions were adopted instructing them to insist upon a recognition of the convention.

At Washington, April 29 the Secretary of the Interior received the following dispatch:

LOS PINOS AGENCY, April 27.

The road through Blue Canon is opened. Miners and prospectors are daily invading the reservation, and many more are reported on the way, most of them bound for the Gunnison country, in the vicinity of the camp of the White River Utes. Ouray suggests the troops should be ordered in immediately to prevent trouble. Ouray reports everything progressing favorably towards a speedy settlement of the pending negotiations, providing the trespassing is prevented here until matters are arranged. [Signed] SHERMAN, Clerk in charge.

Sec. Schurz says it was in anticipation of this danger that he urged the prompt action upon the Ute agreement by Congress in order that steps might be taken to execute it before the prospectors should have an opportunity to invade the reservation.

A New York Post's special from Washington says: "A Democratic Senate caucus was held this morning to consider the party's position on the electoral count. The caucus was thinly attended, but the majority present favored the proposition to make the concurrent action of both Houses necessary to reject the vote of a State determining the Presidential count."

A dispatch says the comptroller of the currency reports the total number of National Banks organized since November 1st, 1879, which was the date of the tables in the last report to Congress, is 40, with a capital of $5,312,670. The total number of banks gone into voluntary liquidation in the same period is nine, with a capital of $1,000,000, included among which are three gold banks in California with a capital of $700,000, which went into voluntary liquidation and were organized as currency banks. No banks have failed during the last nine months. The net increase of National Bank notes for the year ending May 1, 1880 is $15,900,390. The total amount of National Bank notes outstanding on May 1, 1880, is $343,579,390, notwithstanding the National gold bank notes amounting to $1,351,370. The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $610,690; legal tender notes, all issued, $346,681,016; one year notes of 1863, $47,155; two years' notes of 1863, $13,000; compound interest notes, $247,340; fractional currency of all issues, $15,604,591. Total, $362,677,542.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Thursday the threatened invasion of the Ute Indian Reservation for mining purposes, was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion. It was decided to send Gen. McKenzie and his forces into the reservation to prevent a collision between the whites and Indians. It was determined to defer action in the army appropriation bill until the deficiency bill shall have been received, at which time they will be considered and disposed of together. Some allusion was made to Rep. Morse's resolution, now pending before Congress, providing "For the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain and report the basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and British Provinces," but no action was taken. Several members expressed the opinion that any measure touching a reciprocity treaty should be general in its character.

At the Cabinet meeting Thursday the President tendered the Postmaster General of the United States the Judgeship for eastern and middle districts of Tennessee. Accepted.

EAST.

At Harrisburg, Pa., April 30, the pardons in the corrupt solicitation cases were made out by 2 o'clock, signed by the Governor, and taken to the Sheriff of Dauphin County, who took the papers into court. The papers were then presented to the Sheriff, and the fines and costs, amounting to $6,921, having been paid, the prisoners were released and departed for their homes, with the exception of Rumberger.

WEST

At Springfield, Ill., April 28 the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest began its ninth annual convention. About 400 delegates were present from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. Mrs. Dr. Brown, of Springfield, delivered the address of welcome. Mrs. Hurd, of Evanston, responded. Fraternal delegates from other bodies were received.

At Chicago, April 28, John McArthur, a former Postmaster, was found guilty of embezzlement as Post master, in the United States Court this morning, on four counts of an indictment against him and not guilty on the other counts. The amount embezzled was fixed at $50,000. The penalty is double the amount of the embezzlement and from one to 10 years in the County Jail. He was given until June first to prepare.

At San Francisco, April 20, M. H. De Young, the surviving proprietor of the Chronicle, was arrested at noon on complaint of Mayor Kalloch, charging him with libel in reproducing in the Chronicle an editorial of the New York World, which accused Mayor Kalloch of subornation of perjury in connection with the testimony given by Clement Shaw at the inquest on the body of Charles De Young. The prisoner was released on bail.

At Dayton, May 1, a fire burned Memorial Hall, of the Soldiers' Home, this City, and threatened for a time the entire institution. The hall was burned to the ground and only the walls are left standing. It was built by the National Government for the soldiers in 1878, at a cost of $35,000 and was not insured. A thorough investigation is being made to ascertain the origin of the fire, but no clue to the cause has as yet been obtained. There is no insurance on the building or any of the contents, some of which were taken out uninjured, but a large amount of valuable war relics which were stored in the Museum, are reported lost, among them the flags and uniform of Gen. Thomas, placed at the Home for safe keeping at the recent meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, in Washington. It is a serious loss to the Home, and is deeply felt by the soldiers, with whom it was the main source of entertainment and was self-supporting.

The Wisconsin State Greenback Convention has been called to meet at Watertown, May 27.

SOUTH

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee have received so many reports of the terrible destruction and distress occasioned by the recent tornados in this State, and have official advices from so many relief committees and prominent gentlemen in the devastated districts of the urgent need of assistance for sufferers, that they have issued an address to the public asking for contributions. They say: "The appeal from the fever stricken cities of the South during the last two Summers were not more urgent than this. This committee will furnish information to any parties having funds to forward to points needing assistance, and will receive and disburse any money or supplies sent here for this purpose." The committee is composed of E. O. Standard, Alex. Smith, D. P. Rowland, Samuel Cupples and Martin Collins.

At Richmond, Va., April 29 the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, rendered a decision declaring that the provision of the act of 1879, known as the McCulloch bill, exempting State obligations from taxation, was not unconstitutional but valid, and that the State was bound to receive said act at face value in payment of taxes and other demands of the State. Another point decided was that the law making said coupons receivable for taxes and other dues of the State was constitutional and valid.

FOREIGN

Great Britain.

At London the usual banquet given by the Council of the Royal Academy took place Saturday night. The Prince of Wales, in replying to the toast to the royal family, alluded to the work of the Duke of Edinburgh in Ireland, said his brother had had the opportunity of taking the supplies from the "Constellation," "that gallant ship sent over by our American cousins, who are so noble and generous."

The Cabinet Council was summoned Thursday. Lord Wolverton has been appointed Paymaster-General and Mr. Osborne Morgan Judge Advocate.

Russia.

A dispatch says upwards of 7,000 iron workers are on a strike in North England against the 5 per cent. reduction of wages awarded by arbitrators. Burnley masters, in order to support Blackburn masters in their notice to spinners and card-room hands of a reduction of wages, have decided to suspend the rule requiring notice before discharging a hand.

At St. Petersburg, April 30, on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth day a reception was held at the Winter Palace. Extraordinary Envoys from Germany and Austria and deputations from the German regiment, of which the Czar is the honorary Colonel, attended. Much importance was attached to the presence of Envoys from Vienna as none ever attended on a similar occasion. The Berlin Post connects the circumstance with the possibility of a renewal of the alliance of the three Emperors.

A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent writes from Berlin, that a war between Russia and China is really certain.

China.

London advices from Shanghai state the position very unsettled. The future of all business is unsatisfactory and in a critical state, owing to the uneasiness caused by the state of affairs at Pekin and the probability of a war with Russia. All sorts of orders are said to have been issued with reference to doing business with foreigners. The correspondent states he and his countrymen, who are Englishmen, have been requested from Pekin to look after themselves and prepare for any emergency.

Germany.

The North German Gazette of May 3d denies the recently circulated story, by Progressists's newspapers, of Bismarck's approaching retirement from office. It says the Chancellor, in consequence of abstention from parliamentary attendance, imposed upon him by the state of his health, has enjoyed an opportunity for devoting his attention more continuously to ministerial duties in foreign and home affairs, and has himself stated that he daily acquires greater love for those duties and that his former inclination to seize every opportunity to remain at his country seat proportionally diminishes.

HER TWO HUSBANDS.

The Friendly Arrangement of a Glass-blower and a Baker About Their Wife.

New York Sun.

John Derrer, a German baker, aged 21, has begun a divorce suit in the Brooklyn City Court against his wife, Mary Derrer, aged 19, whom he married on May 14, 1878, in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The couple lived happily until a few weeks ago, when Derrer went to Chicago to look after a promised situation. While he was away his wife, in paying a visit one day to a Dime Museum in Fulton street, Brooklyn, became attracted by Henry Reuben, a glass-blower, whose acquaintance she made. Without disclosing that she already had a husband living, she began to receive Ruben's attentions, and soon accepted a proposal of marriage. On March 7th she was married to Ruben by the Rev. Adolph Bachman of this city, and the young couple forthwith started housekeeping at 86 Chrystie street, this city. In a few weeks Ruben heard something about his wife having a mother in law, and, in making inquiry as to her antecedents, he discovered that she had not only a mother-in-law but another husband. He made known his discovery to his wife and then left her.

She removed to Lewis avenue, near Halsey street, Brooklyn, and settled down again as Mrs. Derrer, patiently waiting her first husband's return from the West. Derrer's friends in the meantime having heard of her second marriage, informed him, and he returned to Brooklyn. But instead of going to see his wife, Derrer went to see a lawyer, whom he engaged to bring a suit for absolute divorce. On going to the lawyer's office to sign the complaint, Derrer was introduced to Ruben. They met each other cordially, and soon were fast friends. They agreed to help each other out of their matrimonial complications. Ruben, who is in the show business, thought that it would be the proper way to serve Mrs. Derrer and Mrs. Ruben if her two husbands should appear before her at the same instant to accuse her of deceit and infidelity. Derrer approving, Ruben sent for his illegal wife to call upon him at the Museum on Friday, and Derrer agreed to be there. When the wife appeared they stepped before her side by side, and Derrer solemnly served the divorce papers upon her. She received them in confusion, pleaded that she thought her first husband never intended to return to her, but soon made an excuse to go. Derrer bade her farewell and turned to look at the curiosities. Ruben also bade her good-bye, and began to blow a glass ornament.

Petroleum in Russia.

It is likely that the European demand for petroleum will before long be largely supplied by the deposits of this oil in Hanover and Russia. The beds in the latter country are comparatively boundless, extending for a distance of 1,500 miles along the Caucasus range, from the Caspian to the Black Sea. At the present time, however, there are but two districts in this large area where any systematic efforts are being made to obtain the petroleum. One is in the valley of the Kuban river (which flows into the Black Sea), where two wells have been sunk by a French company under the superintendence of an American manager this company has a refinery at Taman. The other and most productive district is near Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Many wells have been sunk here to the depth of 300 feet, having a daily yield of 28,000 barrels of crude petroleum. An extraordinary amount of sand flows out with the oil, and is heaped up near the orifice of the wells in banks at least 30 feet high. Large refineries exist at Baku, though the refined oil at present produced there is not so good as that in this country.

It is wonderful what fools boys are. A charming widow of our city owns a nice boy, and a man from St. Paul wants to be appointed deputy father to the lad. It was only last Sunday that while the St. Paul man was strolling down Chestnut street with the lad, he asked: "Bub, does your mamma bang her hair?" and that foolish boy answered, "No; but you ought to see her bang dad's head." Guess the minister didn't know everything when he told pa to prepare to die.—*Prepared*, why he was aching to die."—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

—REMEMBER!—The only perfect proprietary medicine as a "Blood Searcher" is that bearing the name of "Dr. Lindsey," and which may be had from druggists.

MYSTERY OF THE MANICURE.

How Gotham's Belles and Beaux are Beautified—A Lucrative French Custom Transferred to New York —The Art of Rendering the Nails Pearly Pink.

New York Truth.

It is not generally known to the people of New York that the cleaning and shaping of finger nails in this City is followed in this City as a regular business, and that, too, most profitably. The vocation, or rather the person following the vocation, is dignified by the euphonious title, "Manicure," the exact meaning of which is rather incomprehensible to the general mind in its ignorant state of the especial points of the business.

A few doors from Sixth avenue, on the north side of Twenty-third street, is located the only and original Manicure of New York. At this place a reporter of the *Truth* called yesterday, and was ushered into a handsomely furnished where he was received by a tall, graceful woman, whose large black eyes, raven hair and olive complexion indicated a Southern origin. She had arisen rather languidly from a low chair in front of an open grate fire, and as she carelessly threw back a silk circular that rested on her shoulders, she did not look unlike some mystic dealer in magic. This idea was farther carried out in the arrangement of the furniture and decorations of the room. The sunlight was for a moment shut out by a rich curtain drawn in front of the windows and cutting off a small space at the south end of the room. This arrangement produced an artificial twilight, which was relieved by the red gleams of the burning coals in she grate. A soft, rich carpet covered the floor, easy chairs and a sofa or two stood around without much regard to order, while the walls were decorated with mirrors and pictures. A large collection of bric-a-brac, chiefly Oriental in its character, and an upright piano completed the furniture of the Manicure's sanctum.

"Do you wish your finger-nails done?" asked the lady, as she saw her visitor hesitate.

"No, madam; my visit is for a different purpose. Your business is not a well known one, and if you will allow me to sit here for a short time and watch what takes place, you will confer quite a favor, for I believe that I may find something interesting to the public."

"I do not know about that; but at any rate, I will grant your request. I have been working very hard this forenoon, and when you came in, was attempting to snatch a moment's rest—but there goes the bell now! You will have to excuse me until I dispose of these callers. In the meantime, make yourself comfortable, and find what amusement you can."

At the ringing of the bell, a little, short, dark woman tripped lightly and noiselessly from behind the curtain and ushered in the customer, a tall, slender young lady, richly dressed, and apparently of the first society. The young lady was immediately led into the mysterious recess by the Manicure, while the noiseless little brunette took up a blue-glass bowl, and filled it with a red fluid from a shining kettle suspended in the grate. Then all was still, except the slight murmur of two female voices, busily conversing behind the curtain. This curtain had now been partly drawn aside, and the reporter could see that the area cut off was subdivided into two compartments, one of which was closed, and was occupied by the Manicure and her patient, or, rather, customer, while the only occupant of the other was the little dark woman, sitting demurely at the window. This little woman was the Manicure's assistant. Very soon the customer came out to the assistant, and was subjected to what appeared to be a vigorous rubbing of the hands. She was then led through a large room to a basin, where her hands were washed, and the whole operation was completed.

The customers were now coming in rapidly, and while embracing every age, they seemed to be confined almost wholly to the richer classes. As many as 15 at one time were waiting for an opportunity to be served, and the manner in which they sat around and glanced enviously at those ahead of them, strongly suggested a barber's shop. This idea was strengthened by the Manicure crying out "next" whenever she finished a customer. Among the customers who called during the afternoon, the reporter noticed an old gentleman, at least 65 years old. His face was wrinkled, his eyes were bleared, his voice was cracked, his head was bald, his teeth were gone, his form was bent and his step was feeble, yet he had driven down that fine afternoon to the Manicure to have his finger-nails cleaned, and shaped, and when his "next" came he puckered his parchment lips into what was intended for a smile, and disappeared behind the curtain. There were also obese old ladies, gorgeous in silks, velvets and diamonds, who came into the room puffing and wheezing from their exertion in mounting the steps from the street. There was no distinguishing line between their necks and shoulders and their wrists rolled down on their hands almost to the knuckles; still they wanted aristocratic nails, and had come to subject their fat, chubby fingers to the Manicure's art. There were also handsome matrons and pretty girls, who looked mischievously at a young dandy, who sported a gold eye-glass and sucked a dog headed cane. The youngest customer of the afternoon was a yellow haired little girl of some seven years.

When the close of business hours had come and the last customer had gone home, the Manicure said to the reporter, "Now, come and I will show you what I do." She led him into the mysterious inclosure and seated him in a most comfortable chair. To her right was placed a stand, upon which lay many instruments, carved scissors, ivory-handled knives, scrapers and files, some powder, cosmetics and brushes.

"First, hold your hands for some time in this medicated water. It softens the flesh about the nails, and make it more easy for me to work. It also renders the nails pink, the fashionable color. Now the first thing I do is to make this instrument and go around the base of the nail cleaning off the dirt and clipping off all the ragged edges of the cuticle. Then I take a file—a finger nail should always be filed and never cut—and file your nail into this almond shape. Then I put a little of this almond wash on to prepare for the polish. Now, I take this chamois skin, dip it into this diamond powder, and rub, rub, rub. Then I take the palm of my hand—there is nothing so effectual for polishing the nail as the hand—and give the finishing polish."

The lady rubbed so deftly with her hand that the reporter remarked, "I should think that it would become necessary to have your hand half-soled, you have so many customers."

"Oh, not at all; it does not affect my hand. Now, you see I put on a little of this cosmetic to remove the harshness produced by the powder, and then I take you over to the basin and wash your hands. Does not this operation remind you of your babyhood?"

"My recollection of that interesting time is somewhat dim."

"Ah! Well, now I dry your hands, and you will please look at your nails and tell me what you think of them."

"They are so improved that I would not recognize them if the hands were not so familiar. The almond shape, the pink color and brilliant polish make them look quite aristocratic. Is the idea your own, madame?"

"Oh, no; it is a French idea. In France manicures are as common as barbers are in this country. I was taught by a Frenchman, and have worked at the business three years, in which time I have made on an average $3,500 a year."

"What class of people are your customers?"

"The richest. Poor people prefer to spend their money in some other way than in improving their finger-nails. My customers are all regular, coming about once a week to have their nails done, and I have found my business increase most rapidly—so rapidly, indeed, that I had to employ an assistant, and even now we cannot serve them all."

SUGGESTIVE.

Some Facts that Deserve Attention.

New York Tribune.

Here are two or three significant facts, taken from our dispatches of the last week to which we wish to call the attention of American workingmen and women.

1. During the last six days 13 large steamships have left the Mersey for North American ports, loaded with emigrants, nearly all of whom are bound for the United States. The number is unprecedented.

2. During the last month the tide of emigration has increased to an unexampled extent at this season of the year, not only from Ireland, Germany, England and the Scandinavian nations. Most of the emigrants from every country but Ireland are reported to be mechanics, skilled workingmen or servants.

3. The demand for this foreign labor is still greater than the supply. The Superintendent at Castle Garden has hundreds of applications for women servants in advance of their arrival. Swedish, Danish and French women are preferred, because they are skilful, respectful and neat, or, in other words, because having taken up domestic service as men do a trade, they carry into it the qualities which enable them to succeed. Good homes and liberal wages are waiting for them. Now, every American city and village is full, on the one hand, of housekeepers who want such servants, and of American girls, shrewd, nimble-fingered and intelligent, who either prefer to starve at some other work, or if they go to service scorn to make themselves either, skilful, neat or respectful.

There is a fact for the consideration of our workingwomen; now for the workingmen.

Fourth—Applications are sent in, far beyond the supply of emigrants to fill; for mechanics of every grade, carpenters, weavers, gardeners, workers in every kind of metal, etc. As our readers know, bodies of skilled workmen have been imported during the last six months by our manufacturing firms by the hundreds, to so large an extent as to close many of the mills in England. Yet every American Town and Village is crowded with idle boys and young men; not idle of their own choice, but seeking vainly to find work as book-keepers, clerks, or perhaps starving as brilliant lawyers and patientless doctors. Comfort and a competence await the foreign mechanic, while the American of the same class goes hungry. The principal cause of this is that our trades a generation ago closed their doors on apprentices in order to keep down competition.

The owner of the largest printing establishment in Philadelphia tried in vain, a few years ago to find admission for his son as an apprentice in his own establishment. The same rigor has been observed in almost every trade. While, however, they can keep their own and their neighbors' sons out, they cannot exclude the foreign mechanic who, as we have shown, is coming by the hundreds and the thousands to step quietly into the comfortable places from which our own people are shut out.

It is time that our working people should waken to the folly of this suicidal policy. It is all very well for us to boast that America offers a refuge for the oppressed of every nation. She has done it in the past and long will continue to do it. But it is hardly consistent with such a character of universal benevolence that her own children should be the only ones deprived of an opportunity of earning an independent livelihood.

Wonderful Feats of Memory.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* tells the following story: One day in January, 1840,—a long while ago, but as the anecdote is unpublished, and the actors were all eminent, it will bear telling.—several Professors of the University of Berlin were assembled in the council chamber and were talking. One of them held the *Voss Gazette* in his hand. Turning to Prof. Boeckh (famous as a Greek scholar and as possessor of a wonderful memory), he asked: "Do you think you could in 24 hours get by heart the first page of that newspaper?" "I am sure I could," Prof. Boeckh, I don't think you could, I am sure you could not that I'll bet 20 bottles of wine that you could not." "Strike hands I take your bet." Prof. Boeckh took the newspaper and was a little shocked to see that the first page contained nothing but a list of persons who had at the recent festival of the order of Prussia received the ribbon. This insipid litany was, of course, much more difficult to get by heart than editorials and intelligence, still Prof. Boeckh would not back out. At this moment Prof. Haupt, the philologist, who was likewise famous for his tenacious memory, entered the council chamber, was told what had occurred, and dared to take a similar bet. He smiled and struck hands. Thereupon Prof. Benary, one of the younger professors, declared that if the veterans of the faculty could do so much, the rawer recruits would not be behind them, and to sustain the honor of his youthful brethren he too would take the bet.

The next day all these professors were assembled again in the Council Chamber. Prof. Boeckh began and recited the whole page without missing one name, or one Christian name, or one initial, or one grade of the long list of persons who had received the ribbon, from the Ministers of State to the humblest clerk. He rattled it off as easily as if it had been the alphabet. Then Prof. Haupt came to taw and recited the long nomenclature, but he gave it slowly and corrected himself often. 'Twas now Prof. Benary's turn to prove himself the peer of those gray hairs; he examined: "Brethren, do you really think me capable of fatiguing able men with so stupid a litany for a third time? No, colleagues, I'd rather pay for 20 bottles of good claret." A peal of laughter shook the council chamber.

Weak but Strong.

Boston Transcript, Home Correspondence.

I will tell you a true story for the children to hear, and leave each one to enforce its lesson in his or her own way. The bit of a girl of whom I told you in my last letter is not one of the "goody-good" children, but a perfect bunch of mischief who needs constant watching. She had taken a fancy to play with the key of her father's desk, often taking it out for the purpose. One day he told her never to take it out again, fearing it might be lost. Some few days after he was lying half asleep on the sofa, the little daughter playing beside him—the sudden stillness of the room roused him to the fact that she had disappeared, and seeing the door to the next room where the desk stood was open, he stole softly towards it to see what the child was doing. There she stood just in front of the coveted key, both tiny hands clasped behind her back, and leaning forward on her tiptoes she kissed it gently. The father crept unseen to his sofa, and in a moment she came and stood beside him, both hands still folded behind her, and said, "My didn't touch the key 'cause paps told her not to." Surely if a tiny creature like this could put temptation behind her, we grown up folks ought to have strength enough to set a better example than we do.

The English Cabinets of 1868 1880.

A glance at the following lists will show how almost entirely the new Liberal Cabinet of England is the same Cabinet that succeeded Disraeli's Cabinet in 1868, and was succeeded by Disraeli's Cabinet in 1874. Thus history repeats itself in England:

Cabinet of 1868, 74.	Cabinet of 1880.
Wm Ewart Gladstone,	Wm Ewart Gladstone.
Lord Selborne.	Lord Selborne.
Lord Aberdare.	Earle Spencer.
Viscount Halifax.	Duke of Argyll.
Wm. Ewart Gladstone.	Wm. Ewart Gladstone.
Robert Lowe.	Sir W G. V. Harcourt.
Earl Granville.	Earl Granville.
Earl of Kimberly.	Earl of Kimberly.
Edward Cardwell.	Hugh C. E. Childers.
Duke of Argyll.	Marquis of Hartington
G. Joachim Goschen.	Earl of Northbrook.
Mr. Fortescue.	John Bright
William E. Forster.	William E. Forster.
John Bright	Joseph Chamberlain.
J. Stansfield.	John George Dodson.

—CONSUMPTIVES gain in flesh, strength and spirits under a daily use of Malt Bitters.

THE NIHILISTS' ORGAN.

Writing and Publishing a Newspaper Under Very Peculiar Difficulties.

London Telegraph.

The *Will of the People* is the title of the organ of the Nihilists in Russia. It appears in the most extraordinary way in unexpected corners, and when least expected. They say that it is constantly to be found on the toilet table of the Emperor, and under the pillows of statesmen and generals. The manner in which this curious organ is printed is described at length by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*. The office is a gloomy, miserable room at the top of the house in a poor locality. On the door is an announcement of some fictitious trade. The room is occupied by a poor wretch, formerly a student; it is wretchedly furnished. The bed occupies pretty nearly the entire room. Everything is mean and squalid. The owner of the apartment is editor, compositor, reporter, printer and publisher. Under the mattress of the miserable bed the type is hidden.

Thence, when occasion offers it is transferred to the multitudinous pockets of his great coat. He goes out into the streets with a diminutive note book, hangs about public buildings, glares at people in authority, whom he would kill if a glance could murder, writes his "leaders" in a secluded corner of a park, and rolls each page into a pill to be swallowed on the approach of a policeman. As soon as the work is finished he steals home, locks and barricades the door, gets out his type and sets up the paper, which he afterwards prints in a primitive manner, and distributes through the streets, and in cafes, and by all other means known only to contributors.

The account of the difficult, dangerous and painful duty which that poor patient scribe performs under the direction of an inexorable committee, from whom he receives little help, may or may not be in accordance with truth; but there remains the undeniable fact that under the very nose of the terrible Third Section, despite all the vigilance of the police, a sheet is printed, published and circulated, and no man can put his hands upon those who thus contribute to the literature of revolution.

—In all cases of General Debility, Nichols & Co.'s Bark and Iron is confidently recommended as a safe and efficient remedy.

Mines of Soap.

A mine of veritable soft soap was some time since discovered by a clergyman 50 miles from Prescott, Arizona, and is now being worked. California also has "rock soap," but it is not in general use. It is a capital detergent, and is superior to ordinary toilet soap in emollient effects on the skin. The objection is that it makes little lather. It is found in stratified rock formation, about the consistency of tallow. It hardens on exposure, and has no oleaginone quality. It is a species of fuller's earth. The Arizona article, as described, is quite different. It is found in deposits, whitish and soft as dough, and what adheres to a stick shows exudation of oil. On adjacent hill land the same appears in ledge, indurated as soap, unctuous to the touch. It makes soap like soap. An old felt hat saturated with bacon grease was restored to its pristine beauty. It softens the hardest water, and rough miners' hands become satiny as a child's.

The Telephone on the Lakes.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel 21.

Two years ago Prof. Haskins proposed to vessel owners on the lakes making the experiment of keeping vessels with barges in tow in constant communication with each other by means of a telephone and call bell. He left for Europe meanwhile, and the subject was dropped. Yesterday the question was again brought up, and, before the season is over, an experiment will be made. The idea is to put a telephone on the barge in tow and on the steamer, and use insulated wire as a conductor. It is proposed to twist this wire into the tow-line, thereby avoiding the possibility of a break by the dipping and plunging of the vessels. It is believed that this will be a great accommodation in cases of severe storms, when it is impossible to communicate with vessels in tow. The only question against its universal adoption throughout the lakes is whether it will be of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure.

No woman was ever known to marry a man whose first remark upon being introduced to her was about the weather.—*Harpers' Bazar.* Guess if he was worth having she would marry him, weather or no.—*Boston Transcript.*

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

The treatment of Skin Diseases must be constitutional and local. First purify the blood, and restore the Strength, third alleviate the External Symptoms. There is but one way to purify the blood, and that is through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. These organs are the natural purifiers of the system and every particle of dead matter. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It is a cathartic, a tonic, a liver stimulant, a diuretic, a resolvent and absorbent. It absorbs to itself all poisonous matter in the blood, the liver, kidneys and skin, transforms it into bile, and purges them from the system. It increases the appetite, perfects digestion, and soon builds up faster than disease can destroy, and hence permanently cures. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, for external application, at once relieves and eats away dead flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, and heals every external affection of the skin. CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, is cleansing, healing, refreshing, and the only medicinal and purifying toilet soap, which it softens, whitens and preserves beyond all praise. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, is the first and only medicinal soap compounded especially for shaving. Gentlemen pronounce it worth its weight in gold.

BLOOD HUMORS.

Whole System affected. Glandular Swellings with Ulcerations. Hacking Cough.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*,—I have been afflicted with a Blood Humor for two years, which the best city doctors called Erysipelas, Chronic Psoriasis and Scald Head. My whole system, especially face, head and lungs, was affected. I tried all the best known advertised remedies with no success whatever. Was told by the best lung doctor in this city that the sooner I got cured the better. My symptoms were a humor accompanied by Glandular Swellings, with Ulcerations, Sore Throat and Stomach Dry, Hacking Cough, Deafness, with Ringing Noises in the Head. For fifteen months I have done nothing but take medicine with no benefit whatever. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have cured me, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. Respectfully yours,

FRANK ASHLEY.

26 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON, April 7, 1879.

ECZEMA

Effectually Cured in Eight Weeks. Nothing Equal to the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*,—Have never used any remedies for blood diseases that can compare with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have used them in all forms for a very severe case of what the doctors call Eczema, which was effectually cured in eight weeks. As a blood purifier, nothing can equal your CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I cannot say too much in their praise, and I am nosing them about the city.

Yours, truly, MANUEL MANINTZ.

73 BURGUNDY ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 28, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Skin, Scalp and Blood Humors,

Are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake; in bars, for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Diarrhœa and Bilious Colic, and prevent Ague, Malaria and other Climatic Diseases. Get the genuine. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Porous Plasters. Price 25 cents.

The Markets.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Wheat in fair demand but easier; sales 50,000 bu hard No 1 Duluth at 123c; car lots No 1 white Michigan, 119c. Corn in good demand and firm; 15 cars at 41¾@41¾c; 4 boat loads at 41½c. Oats firm but quiet; 1 car No 2 western, at 32c. Canal freights firm and unchanged.

DETROIT, May 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour is steady at $5 50@5 65. Wheat quiet at an advance; extra, nominal; No 1 white, at 114½c; seller May, 113¾@——c; seller June, 112@——c; seller July, ——c; milling, No. 1, nominal. Receipts—Flour, —— bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, —— bu; oats, —— bu. Shipments—wheat, 36,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, May 4. Wheat—Market advanced ¾@1c; the noon board closed steady; 112c No. 1 hard; 112c No 1; 110½c No 2 cash; 110½c for seller May; 110¼c seller June; 107½c seller July; 96¼c for No. 3; 91c for No. 4; 85c for rejected; receipts, to-day, 39,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu. Corn steady; 36¾c for No 2. Oats steady at 28¾c for No. 2. Rye firm at 74½c for No. 1. Barley firm at 68c for No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Breadstuffs—Flour Market dull; Minnesota extra medium, $5 25; good, $5 40@5 65¾; choice, $5 75; fancy, $6 00@6 12½; Ohio good, $6 00; choice, $6 00@6 12½; Southern Illinois family, ——. Rye flour at ——@——. Wheat dull and unsettled.; No. 2 red, in elevator, 125c; do seller May, 125c bid; 123¾c asked. Corn—market dull; western mixed, on track, 51c; steamer, on track, 50c; Oats dull and weak; No 1 white, 43¾c; No 2 do, 43c; No 3 do, 42½c.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Flour is dull; family at $4 85@5 25; fancy, $5 05@5 40. Wheat—market quiet; No. 2 white, 110c; No 3 Red and White, 114c. Corn in fair demand at 40@41c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Whisky active, firm and higher at 109c. Provisions—Pork firm at $10 00@10 25. Lard quiet at $6 80. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; shoulders, $4 00; clear rib sides, $6 15; short clear, ——. Bacon firm and unchanged; shoulders, $4 75; clear rib, $6 75; clear, $7 25.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—The Commercial Indicator reports wheat receipts, 3,188 bu; shipments, 11,836 bu; in store, 178,400 bu; market quiet; No. 2, 107c asked; No. 3, 93½c; No. 4, 89c. Corn—Receipts, 4,024 bu; shipments, 41,092 bu; in store, 104,189 bu; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 28c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 32c asked; rejected, ——c. Oats—Receipts, —— bu; shipments, —— bu; in store, —— bu; No. 2, 23¼c bid; ——c asked; rejected, ——c. Rye—nominal. Barley nominal. Eggs firm at 10c ₩ doz. Butter—choice firm at 18@20c.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Wheat steady, firm, closing higher; 114½c for cash; ——c for seller May; 111c for seller June; 106c for seller July. Corn stronger; 36¾c bid cash; ——c bid seller May; 36¾ seller June; 36¾c seller July. Oats steady; 29¾c cash; ——c seller May; 29¼c seller June. Rye unchanged at 75c. Barley unchanged at 80@——c. Provisions—Pork quiet at the opening, closing dull at $9 92½ cash; $——seller May; $10 05 seller June; $10 15 seller July. Lard is strong and higher; $6 85 cash; —— for seller May; $6 90 bid seller June; $6 95 asked seller July. Whisky at 108c. Hogs—Receipts 21,000 head; market is moderately active; light at $4 40@4 45; mixed packing, $4 00@4 25; shipping, $4 25@4 75. Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; a shade more active and firm; shipping, $4 00@4 80; butchers', light and fat stead, common and heavy dull at $2 00@3 60; stockers and feeders at $3 00@3 90.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour, higher; choice, 5 10 bid cash; family, at $4 ——@4 60 cash and seller May; XX, 3 75@4 ——; fancy, asked; ——seller May; ——seller the year. Wheat higher and slow; No 2 red, 110¾@112c cash; 110¾@110¾c seller May; 103¾@104¼c seller June; ——c seller July; ——c seller August. 90¢@——c seller the year; No. 3 do, 95¾@——c; No 4 do, nominal. Corn better at 32¾@33c cash; 32¾@33c seller May; ——c seller June; 33¾@34c seller July. Oats lower; 30¾@31c cash; 30¾c seller May; ——@——c seller June; ——@——c seller July. Rye quiet at 73¼c bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 109c. Provisions—Pork firm; jobbing $10 15@——bid cash; $10 15 seller June. Lard steady at 6 80@6 90@7 05@7 10. Lead better at 5c bid. Butter lower. Eggs—higher at 8c. Lard—nominal at ——. Receipts—Flour, 3,600 obls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 14000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, —— bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats 1,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu. Hogs—market active; Yorkers, 4 10@4 20; bacon, 4 15@4 25; butchers', ——@——; heavy shipping, 4 30@4 40. Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour—Market quiet and without a decided change; receipts, 13,524 bbls; Round Hoop, Ohio, 5 10@5 75; choice do, $5 80@6 75; extra Western, $4 00@4 15